AUCTION SALES.
By ELISON & FOSTER.
GREAT SALE
OF
CENTRAL PARK
AND
LAKE STREET
PROPERTY,
At Auction,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21, at 2 o'clock, on the premises.
Being Subdivision of part of the ... 1-2 of the S. W. 1-4 of Sec. 11, Town 39, North of Range 13, East, ... north and fronting on Lake ... and west of and fronting on Central Park; the Homestead of ... Davlin, Esq., and known as "Four-Mile House Property."
In this Subdivision there are 20 ... Residence Lots, fronting east on CENTRAL PARK, with a depth of 175 feet, and 10 Lots fronting on Lake and Davlin-sts., less than ... minutes' walk from Central Park Depot. Of the choice property fronting the Park in Chicago, none is more accessible or desirable, or has a greater prospective value than this.
Terms of sale, 1-3 cash, balance in ... annual payments, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Houses and Barns will be sold separately. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance in equal payments of 3 and 6 months, with approved ...
Special Train of Cars will start from ...-st. Depot at 1 o'clock p. m., stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at ... p. m., for the convenience of all persons who would like to attend the sale, ... ride to Central Park. All are invited.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
Randolph-st. cars go within one mile of the property.
STATUARY SALE.
THE SALE OF
Statuary & Bronzes
... take place on Monday Evening, ... 21, at 7 1-2 o'clock, and continue each evening during the week, at No. 138 Twenty-second-st.
Goods on exhibition Monday, with catalogue.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
Boots and Shoes,
HATS & CAPS, NOTIONS, &C.
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
85 & 87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
REGULAR SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
Furnishing Goods, Notions, &c.
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY Morning, Oct. 23, at 9 1/2 o'clock, ... rooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
CLOTHING,
... & Drawers, Boots & Shoes
AT AUCTION,
Thursday Morning, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
85 & 87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
FOR
RETAIL SHOE DEALERS.
Regular WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.
..., we shall offer, in addition to our regular ... seasonable goods of all grades, the best ... FINE GOODS EVER SOLD in this market ... are in store, and will certainly be closed ... a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
Hats, Caps, Clothing
AT AUCTION,
Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 9 1-2 a. m.
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
... Line of LACE CURTAINS and CLOTHING.
Other Attractive Auction Sales.
A Large and well assorted Line of
FANCY CHINA GOODS,
TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, &C.,
Thursday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
..., Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 O'clock, Special Sale
Household Furniture to close several Estates.
... Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, ... Mirrors, Camp Chairs; also every desc... furniture. This sale should command the at... parties wishing to buy first-class furniture. ... take place on the second floor of our build... elegant Pianos (new).
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
By T. S. FITCH & CO.
Peremptory Sale
AT AUCTION,
T. S. FITCH & CO.,
Salesroom, No. 157 Dearborn-st.,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 2 p. m.
... lot fronting south on Dou... ... Lake-av.
... house and lot, No. 267 ...
Residence lot on Forty-first-st., ... boulevard.
Half-acre lots in South Shore Su...
One-acre lots near Central Park ... Subdivision.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.
VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1872. NUMBER 65.

BASKETS, &c.
...HO, RUHLING & CO.
The largest and best-selected stock of
... Sewing Stands.
... Sea Grass Sewing Stands.
... Willow Sewing Stands.
... Palm-Leaf Satchels, for travelling purposes.
... Palm-Leaf Baskets.
... Palm-Leaf Baskets.
Shaker Work Baskets.
... Baskets, Fruit Baskets.
Everything of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture.
...HO, RUHLING & CO.,
138, 140 & 142 State-st.

CROCKERY, &c.
BUYERS
... will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of
...TAG & STAUDINGER,
... Wabash-av., 13th-st.,
IMPORTERS OF
... China,
Bohemian Glassware,
Lava Ware,
Parian Marble,
Baskets,
China Toys,
Dolls.
Goods in Great Variety at Lowest Prices.
BRANCH OFFICE, WITH SAMPLES,
... 35 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.
Pianos
AND
Organs.
Pianos and Organs for the ... on the most favorable terms. ... assortment of Pianos and ... to rent.
..., Square, and Upright Pianos ... Payments received in installments.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FURNITURE.
... SWINEY & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
... OFFICE FURNITURE,
Counters, Partitions, Rails, Cylinder Desks, Etc.
... 97 TO 213 KINZIE-ST., CORNER RUSH. ... BLOCK, Room 37.
... Sale of Furniture.
...day, Oct. 22, at 10 O'clock,
... lot second-hand Goods, Carpets, Chromos, Mirrors, to make room ... our store.
HARRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 46 South Canal-st.

TO RENT.
OFFICES IN THE
Tribune Building
... early finished. Several are ... taken. Fire-proof, with English tile floors throughout ... offices in the city equal ... in every first-class respect. ... of the Tribune Building can ... at the office of
W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

REMOVALS.
REMOVED
TO
170
Washington-st. 170
170
... MUTUAL LIFE.
... DICKINSON & CO., Gen'l Agents.

WANTED.
WANTED.
... Life Assurance Society of the ..., whose business is larger than ... other in the world, want three or ... men in the city to represent the ... as Agents and Solicitors. Apply ... the Northwestern Department, ... and Washington-sts.
COAL WANTED.
... coal, to be delivered during ... Will pay for it now. Address, ... Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.
... Insurance Policies—No... ... Holders.
... in the New Amsterdam and ... in the Great Western Life ... which are now in the hands ... something greatly to their ... application to J. J. McKIN...
... Negotiated
... city or suburbs, at current rates.
... S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
... East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.
... OPPORTUNITY!
... with $400. Such an op... ... Address "X," Tribune.

... W. JONES,
STATIONER,
... BOOK MANUFACTURER.
... specialty. 68 Ca...
... and Pen Racks
... Hoyne & Co.'s,
... Monroe-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.
INSURANCE.
GO TO
Davis & Re Qua,
And they will tell you how to insure your
RENTS
IN THE
IMPERIAL
Of London.
OFFICE:
164 LA SALLE-ST.
STANDARD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
ESTABLISHED - 1859.
Cash Capital, - - - - $230,000.00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1872, - $453,180.41
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:
Cash deposited in bank ... $7,... United States Stocks and Bonds (registered), market value ... Brooklyn City 6 per cent Bonds ... Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on improved real estate in the cities of New York and Brooklyn ... Loans on first-class collateral, payable on demand ... Loan to New York Fire Department ... Premiums in course of collection ... Interest accrued ... [illegible]
This Company is STANDARD in EVERY RESPECT. For thirteen years she has done a uniformly successful business, paying fair dividends to her stockholders, and always meeting her losses with commendable FIDELITY and PROMPTNESS. Pursuing her usual CONSERVATIVE course, she will write a limited line in Chicago. Her policy on Rents, Dwellings, and Stocks of Merchandise can be obtained by applying to
DAVIS & REQUA,
Agents, 164 LaSalle-st.
Organized - - - 1853.
WILLIAMSBURGH CITY
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Cash Assets, - - - - $553,381.74
Policies issued on Dwellings, Stores and contents, and other desirable risks, at
FAIR RATES.
As we make our own rates on all classes of property, owners will consult their interests by applying to us before insuring elsewhere.
Dan. M. Bowmar,
AGENT,
150 LaSalle-st. basement of Otis Block.

AUCTION SALES.
GREAT AUCTION SALE
OF
Carriages, Buggies,
Phaetons, Rockaways, Double and Single Harness,
At BUTTERS' EXCHANGE,
25, 27, 29 and 31 West Washington-st.,
CORNER OF CANAL-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE.
Steam Gang Sawmill for Sale
At Muskegon, Mich. Said mill is known as the Wilcox mill, and includes 1 large circular, 1 Mulay, 1 flat gang; also 2 patent edgers, 3 butting saws, 1 lath mill, and has a capacity of 70,000 feet 1-inch lumber. This mill is first-class in all respects, and is now in shape in every particular for business. It will be sold on cash terms or part cash, and balance may be paid in sawing. Parties desiring to purchase will please examine the property, and for further data may call on T. B. WILCOX & CO., Muskegon, Mich., or A. B. WILCOX & CO., Room No. 5 Lumbermen's Exchange, Chicago.
FOR SALE.
One of the best corner lots, 50x100 feet, on West Madison, west of Halsted-st., in the West Division. Renting for over $4,000 per annum. Must be sold this week. For particulars, inquire of
D. COLE & SON,
Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.
FLAGS!
BANNERS, BADGES,
UNIFORMS, &C.
GEO. F. FOSTER,
12 SouthMarket-st.

BRUSHES, &c.
HAIR AND CLOTH BRUSHES.
A splendid assortment of Hair and Cloth Brushes.
Wholesale and Retail—Very Cheap.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO.,
167 East Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of W. V. Johnston & Co. was dissolved Aug. 28, 1872, by mutual consent, said Johnston assuming the liabilities and collect the debts due.
W. V. JOHNSTON.
Oct. 21, 1872. S. S. SECRIST.
DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Larkin & Hall is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by Wm. P. Larkin, who will make all collections due and settle all claims against the late firm.
WM. P. LARKIN.
Chicago, Oct. 21, 1872. GEO. E. HALL.

FOREIGN.

Horrible Catastrophe at a Sheffield Circus.

A Gallery Gives Way—Seventy Persons Injured.

Misunderstanding Between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—William M. Evarts, late counsel before the Geneva Tribunal, and Miss Neilson, the actress, sailed from Liverpool for New York last Saturday, in the Java.

Admiral Cochran, of the fleet of the Royal Navy, died last night.

The steamer Batavia, while *en route* from Blackwell for the River Rhine, collided with an unknown vessel, and was so seriously injured that she soon after sunk. All on board were saved except two persons, who went down with the steamer.

The Government has restored the right of registration for transmission abroad through the mails to *Bradlaugh's Journal*.

The press generally praise the efforts of the American National Board of Trade to procure reciprocity trade with Canada, and are of opinion that the success of the Treaty of Washington has led to this action.

The gallery of a circus at Sheffield gave way to-night, while filled with spectators, and was precipitated on the heads of those below. It is reported that seventy persons were injured by the accident and in the panic which ensued.

The steamer Mary, of Leith, while off that port, ran into the bark Caroline Marie, of and from Gottenburg. The latter filled and sank in a few moments after the collision, and eight of her crew drowned.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A Paris despatch says that the public feeling has been roused to a high pitch of excitement over the coming investigation concerning the late war with Germany. It is believed that it will be developed that the war was the result of the rash and headstrong policy of the Cabinet then in power.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Returns from Algeria of the election, yesterday to fill a vacancy in the National Assembly are very incomplete. Cremieux is ahead of all the other candidates.

Radical candidates have been elected to the Assembly in the Departments Calvados and Indre et Loire.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A Berlin letter says that, among the blows at religious liberty by the Bismarckian Government, is an order forbidding processions in several towns of the Rhenish Provinces, where, since time immemorial, they ranked foremost among the favorite customs of the people, and where their suppression is sure to excite great indignation. Such was the excitement caused in Prussia by the expulsion of the Jesuits that the Catholic Archbishop of Cologne had had instituted against him a hatred and contempt suit by the Government for daring to write a letter on the subject. In Holland some nobles had offered shelter to exiled German Jesuits, but the Hague Government prohibited them doing so.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—The insurgents who escaped from Ferral fled in all directions. They were pursued by troops. About 500 were captured without the shedding of blood, as they offered no further resistance. The remainder have disappeared in the mountains.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, Oct. 21.—The American fleet sailed to-day for Cadiz. The King and Queen visited the fleet on Saturday, and lunched on board the flagship. On Sunday Admiral Alden and the Captain of the squadron dined at the palace, and were most cordially entertained by the King and members of the royal family.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* of Sept. 21 says: "The negotiations of General Mitre are yet pending, and we feel convinced the exigencies of the Government cannot be settled without the arbitration of some foreign power, and his mission will result in nothing."

Trouble is brewing between the Argentine States and Bolivia. The Bolivians are determined to have a voice in settling the limits of Chaco, which the Argentine troops are monopolizing. Some Argentine troops have passed Salta, and the Bolivian Government has sent troops and cannons to defend their territory in the province of Tarifa.

NEW YORK.

Administration Despotism—A Politician in Trouble—The Case of Tweed—Another John Allen Revival—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORE ADMINISTRATION DESPOTISM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Germans of this city are greatly excited to-day over the arbitrary and needlessly-oppressive arrest by Federal officers of a prominent German Greeley politician, Mr. George Heinrich. The ostensible crime of Mr. Heinrich was ordering from his residence, last Saturday, an impudent Grant Supervisor of Elections, who, in his capacity of a Grant canvasser, visited the house of Mr. Heinrich, and made himself generally obnoxious. But the real crime for which he was arrested was the zeal he has shown in the Greeley cause. He also exercises large influence over the German voters of the east side of the city. Heinrich was taken before Commissioner Davenport on Saturday, who refused bail abundantly offered, saying an example was needed. He had Heinrich locked up over Sunday in Ludlow street jail. The entire proceeding was conducted like an act of imperial despotism. At the moment of arrest Heinrich suddenly found himself surrounded in the hall of his own residence by a dozen Grant detectives or gens d'armes. He was hustled into a close carriage and driven rapidly to Commissioner Davenport's headquarters, in a parlor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Davenport pretended to examine the offers for bail, and then peremptorily sent his victim to jail. Mr. Heinrich was taken from Ludlow street jail this morning and arraigned before Commissioner Davenport at 10 o'clock. Heinrich was accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Hirsch and Langbein, and a number of his personal friends. The office was crowded with Germans who reside in his district. Mr. Hirsch and the friends of the accused made eager inquiries as to when Mr. Davenport would appear, but no one could answer. The general impression was that he was too busily engaged in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he acts as Chief Supervisor of Elections, to admit of his granting an examination in the case or attending to it personally. In this emergency, Mr. Hirsch went before Judge Blatchford, who was sitting in the United States District Court, and applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge was occupied in calling off the admiralty calendar, and he took the papers handed to him by Mr. Hirsch, and laid them down on the bench saying: "I shall look over them." The counsel then returned to Commissioner Davenport's office, and patiently awaited his coming. He arrived at half past 12 o'clock, and took his seat. Mr. Davenport was deadly pale, and somewhat nervous. When the case was called Mr. Hirsch said he appeared for Mr. Heinrich, and in his behalf he was there to demand an examination. "My client," said counsel, "has been dragged from his home. He was taken on Saturday and lodged in jail for exercising the right of a free citizen to be secure from any unlawful interference in his home. We are ready, your Honor, to go on with the examination."

Commissioner Davenport (abruptly). "I adjourn this case till Thursday."

Mr. *Langbein*. "May it please your Honor, the accused is entitled by law to an examination. It is his right, your Honor."

Commissioner Davenport. "The Marshal who makes the charge is now on duty, and cannot attend."

Mr. Hirsch. "Well, your Honor, my client has nothing to do with that. He has been locked up, and is still in custody, and he demands an examination. We are ready here with bail."

Commissioner Davenport. "I have decided to take Mr. Stegelmann as bail in $5,000, and Mr. Heinrich can have an examination on Thursday."

The necessary bail was then given, and Mr. Heinrich left the court with his friends. Before Mr. Heinrich left, Commissioner Davenport said that any person who interfered with his men, the special Deputy Marshals, would get into some kind of trouble. It is, therefore, understood that any man's residence in this city can be entered by one of Davenport's Supervisors, to whose discretion is confided the power of making arbitrary arrests for refusal to answer questions or for alleged impertinence. Such are personal rights at the end of four years of Grant.

ULYSSES' WANDERINGS.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant and servant, Jesse R. Grant, General Porter, and Mrs. Porter arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 7:30 this morning from Washington. The object of their visit is to meet Miss Nellie Grant, to arrive by the Scotia, due to-morrow. Among the callers upon the President in his private parlor were General Arthur, General F. E. Howe, General Major, and John Harper, of turf distinction. The President made a call at the Republican headquarters, in the same hotel, where quite an assemblage paid their respects. Among them were General A. T. A. Torbert, Consul General at Havana; Hon. Tom. Murphy, Ex-Governor Morgan, Colonel Bliss, Henry Clews, and many others of lesser note.

Senator Henry Wilson was also present. He is about to depart on a Southern stumping tour, beginning in Delaware and Virginia, and closing in Alabama.

GRANT'S COUSIN SILAS.

The *Tribune* shows how wretched is the official and personal character of Silas Hudson, United States Minister to Guatemala, and cousin of President Grant. It says the Committee on Foreign Relations reported against him, but were overborne by the Grant Ring of time-serving Senators, and Silas Hudson was confirmed. The performance would have been an indecent one if Hudson had been a good man, but it was made infinitely worse by the character of this importunate cousin. He was absolutely illiterate. He knew no language, not even the English. He had been a tinker in Iowa, but his personal habits were too bad to allow him to make a living at his trade. He was a relative, miserably poor, and incapable of earning his own living. These appeals always touch the President's heart so strongly that he cannot keep his hand out of the Treasury. He is a truly charitable man. He never sees a relative in distress without making the country take care of him. He made this squalid loafer Minister to Guatemala and sent him down to Central America, where we have so many and such delicate relations to guard. This dissolute bummer, whom General Grant would not have trusted as a stable boy in his own service, received, by way of economical alms, a mission requiring more judgment, more discretion, more business capacity, than missions to St. Petersburg and Vienna.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—On Saturday, George A. Heinrich, a prominent Democrat of the Eleventh Ward, was arrested upon the accusation of a special Deputy Marshal, for alleged interference with the latter's duties as a canvasser for election. On being taken before Squire Davenport, the Federal Election Commissioner, who is also United States Commissioner, bail was refused, and Heinrich was ordered to Ludlow Street Jail. To-day Heinrich was again brought before Commissioner Davenport, who admitted him on bail in the sum of $5,000, and adjourned the hearing of the case to Thursday. The case excited a great deal of interest, inasmuch as it involves principles arising under the new election law for this city.

Judge Barrett to-day denied the application of the Fire Commissioners for a mandamus to compel the City Comptroller to pay to them whatever requisitions they made for the Fire Department.

It is understood that the new indictment against Tweed covers a new charge, a witness having been found who could swear positively to a division of money between Ingersoll and Tweed. It is stated that it will be difficult for Tweed to obtain bail now, and that this fear will be a strong motive for him to remain away from the city.

The indictment against Hall covers seventy-eight counts, and is based on the *ad interim* Board of Audit frauds.

The rumor that an ex-Sheriff had been indicted grew out of the fact that an indictment was found against a former *attache* of the Sheriff's office.

Two Commissioners of the new Court House are reported indicted by the Grand Jury for complicity in the Ring frauds.

Judge Brady to-day said he would announce his decision on Wednesday, on a motion to quash the indictment against Tweed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Tweed did not appear in Court to-day, but his friends again say he will present himself to-morrow.

Lottie Stanton, who was beaten nearly to death by Dempsey, the Aldermanic clerk, is to-day pronounced out of danger, and her brutal assailant released on bail.

The board bill of the jurors in the Stokes case is $1,168.

A few Norwegians renewed their oath of allegiance to their new King, at the Consulate, to-day.

Ludwig Krebs Oserman, the forger, was to-day remanded for extradition.

The trial of John Rogers for the murder of Policeman Donahue, in Brooklyn, commenced to-day, with a large crowd of roughs in attendance.

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the City Guard was celebrated to-day by a parade and banquet.

The police have been instructed to assist the Supervisors in verifying the registration of voters.

The old John Allen dance house in Water street was opened to-day with religious services, in hopes of another revival in that degraded quarter.

President Grant and Senator Wilson visited the Republican headquarters this afternoon.

Jail Delivery.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ANDERSON, Ind., Oct. 21.—Three prisoners confined in our County Jail made good their escape last night by digging through the wall. Among the number was one William Buzon, a noted burglar, under arrest for the robbery of Quicks & Co.'s store at Franklin, this county, last month.

Obituary.

LA SALLE, Ill., Oct. 21.—James Armour, a resident of this city since 1850, and brother of George Armour, of the firms of George Armour & Co., and Armour, Dole & Co., of Chicago, and one of the most prominent business men of La Salle County, died suddenly while sitting in a chair at home, yesterday afternoon. He had been suffering from a congestive chill, but was not supposed to be critically ill, when he suddenly strangled and died. His death produces a profound sensation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Henry Sloan, of Sloan & Son, cotton merchants, died yesterday, aged 72.

Constant Guillon, an eminent lawyer, also died yesterday, aged 61.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, Oct. 21.—The Rev. Jean Henri Merle D'Aubigne, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, died suddenly, to-day, in this city, 78 years of age.

An Indian War Probable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The latest advices from Idaho represent that a general outburst of the Indians is imminent. Recently large numbers of stock have been driven off, and the ranchers shot at.

Opposition to Inflation.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The Philadelphia Board of Trade passed the following resolution to-night:

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Board of Trade deprecate any such expansion of the currency as that proposed in the reissue of $44,000,000 legal tenders, and would advocate every suitable means for resumption of specie payment.

WASHINGTON.

What is Said About a Change in the Indian Policy.

The Credit Mobilier Business to be Investigated by Congress.

Our Relations with Cuba.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CUBAN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The manifest impatience which exists in influential Administration circles with regard to the condition of affairs in Cuba has in no wise been diminished by the tendencies of events in that island during the summer, and especially by the recent arrest and imprisonment of Henderson. The State Department here has become a vast receptacle for complaints, official and unofficial. As to the high-handed outrages committed by the Spanish-Cuban authorities on Americans and American property, the American Consular representatives in Cuba urge their lack of power to protect our citizens from lawlessness, their functions being simply confined to commercial matters. However, they represent that where they have made personal representations to the Spanish authorities on behalf of American citizens travelling or having business in the island, their representations have, in almost every instance, been disregarded, or treated with positive contempt. It is claimed by Cuban sympathizers that, notwithstanding the short session, Congress, this winter, will be compelled to take some action with regard to Cuba, which it neglected to do last session. The sympathies of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, with its Chairman, General Banks, are favorable to such a policy in this direction as will either guarantee immunity to American citizens in Cuba in the first instance, or provide for a speedy reckoning with the Spanish authorities in the second. It is well known that the President has always been favorable to adopting stringent measures for the protection of American interests in this quarter; but that he has been controlled by a conservative influence, which seems yet to be very potent. It is even claimed that this same influence procured the alteration of the paragraph in the President's last annual message, which the latter wrote himself, and which, as originally written, would have given Congress some encouragement in determining a firm policy with regard to this troublesome plan.

On the other hand, the Spanish representatives here consider their Government the aggrieved party in all these troubles. They claim that the national sympathies of all Americans, whether resident in the island or not, are with the Cuban insurgents, and that without such sympathy and aid in other and more substantial forms, the Cubans would long since have subsided in their demonstrations, and that there would now be peace where all is discord and turbulence. They point to the difficulties with England just settled by the Geneva Conference as precisely the case which Spain can make against our Government on the Cuban count, and as an offset to the tremendous claims which are now being filed before the Spanish-American Commission on account of the damages inflicted to the property of United States citizens.

It is predicted that the Washington Treaty now being out of the way, and the State Department having no further fears of a failure in this direction, will take some action in these matters this winter, which will give encouragement for a speedy settlement of the whole Cuban question.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

Commissioner Walker denies the truth of the reports that there is to be any change in the Indian policy of the Administration. He says as a matter of fact the original policy was never carried into effect. This contemplated two simple features: First, to protect all those Indians who remained on their reservations and faithfully observed their obligations to the Government; and, second, to punish the others who left their reservations and preyed upon the property of the whites. The first part of the policy has been pretty effectually worked, but the second has in no instance been. With regard to this latter feature it is now proposed to work as follows: There are several tribes of Indians who have thus far proved intractible notwithstanding all kindly advances. Towards these a winter campaign will be conducted. It is thought this course will prove of the most advantage, as these Indians are then short of supplies and can be easily reached with our cavalry. Their ponies are also then in bad condition from want of food, and not capable of being used for purposes of defence or escape. Any mercy shown under these circumstances, defenceless as the Indians are, is thought to be mistaken policy. In view of past events this policy will be inaugurated this winter, if there are any depredations to justify it.

JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA.

There is a disposition, on the part of a number of Southern Congressmen, to make an effort, this winter, to obtain Government aid in behalf of the James River and Kanawha. That this is an old and favorite route and scheme, and was in a fair way to attract public attention when the rebellion broke out, and all enterprises of this character were abandoned. It is thought that the commercial situation this winter will be extremely advantageous to the success of this scheme. The arguments in its favor are a nearer and more direct route for the shipment of Western staples to the sea-board, and an outlet which through its completion will regulate the high rates of transportation now prevailing on the Eastern lines of transit. It is estimated that $10,000,000 would complete this canal, which, when finished would afford an uninterrupted line of water communication, between the Western navigable rivers and the sea-board.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

It is said that on the first day of the approaching session of Congress a resolution will be introduced in both houses providing for the appointment of a joint committee of five to investigate the Credit Mobilier matter, and giving the Committee all the authority which Congress can bestow. The resolution will contain the names of the committee so as to take the appointment out of the hands of the presiding officer of each body, who have been charged as having an improper bias on the side of the Mobilier. The honest members of Congress will insist on the most rigid inquiry ever made by a Committee of Congress, as they say the occasion demands it. They say if any one is guilty he ought to be expelled, that the country might see who the black sheep are. As the matter now stands the innocent are as likely to be suspected as the guilty. At the time the Pacific Roads were up for legislation in 1868, the suspicious circumstances attending certain matters and movements led Hon. Jacob H. Ely, of New Hampshire, at present fifth Auditor of the Treasury, to prepare a resolution demanding an investigation forthwith, for he knew the witnesses and had so much faith in his theory that he wanted to be Chairman of the Committee. The resolution, although he carried it with him for weeks, he never was permitted to introduce in the House.

[To the Associated Press].

THE SWISS POSTAL TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The President has authorized the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States to the postal treaty between this country and Switzerland.

A NEW INDIAN POLICY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—It is generally believed that another change in the Indian policy of the Government is impending. So many officials are broaching new theories of Indian management that it is thought there is dissatisfaction with the system now in practice. Although it is unknown what the President may recommend in his message, there are outcroppings that afford a clue to the system proposed to be introduced. The new policy, if rightly apprehended, proposes to deal with the Indian as a man endowed with all the passions and vices, as well as the virtues, that are native to humanity. He will be dealt with on the same principle as man in a civilized community, getting punishment for his misdeeds and protection for his industriousness. The policy of cajoling and coaxing is to be abandoned. The tribal relation is to be broken up, so far as concerns possession of lands and property, each family having its own farm or shop, and being assisted in gaining a support from his own labor. The Indian is to be safe upon his reservation, both in person and property, but off it he must take his chances. No white intruders are to be tolerated on the reservations, though it would not be desirable to isolate the Indian from small settlements about its limits. The Indian will be given good instruction. Military protectors will be on every reservation, but in subordination to the civil power.

NATIONAL BANK OF SALT LAKE.

The acting Comptroller of Currency has authorized the Deseret National Bank of Salt Lake City, Brigham Young President, to commence business under the National Banking act, with a capital of $200,000.

NAVY CONTRACTS.

Contracts for furnishing clothing, hats, groceries, and necessary supplies to the various navy yards during the fiscal year ending June, 1873, have been awarded at the Navy Department. In California the awards are as follows: A. Powell, of Vallijo; J. E. Delamontany; Sanforth, Kellogg & Co.; Whittier, Fuller & Co., and J. S. Hodges & Co., of San Francisco.

PERSONAL.

General Doyle, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian forces, was at the Executive Mansion to-day.

The President is expected to return on Wednesday evening.

POLITICAL.

The Kitchen Cabinet to Resume the Stump.

How the Springfield Tanners Did Not Hear Morton.

LEFT OUT IN THE COLD FOR WANT OF FUNDS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 21.—The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks will speak in this city on Monday, the 28th, instead of the 26th. This change was made in consequence of Governor Oglesby having been announced to speak here on that day. This action on the part of our Committee is commendable, and is in strong contrast with the action of the Grant managers, who a few weeks ago arranged to run free trains out of this city to hear Mr. Logan at Mount Pulaski, with a view to break up our meeting here, which was to be addressed by Don Morrison and others; and, although it resulted in a total failure, the animus was the same.

No one left this city to-day to attend the Morton meeting at Decatur. It was arranged that the Tanners here were to go up, but it is said upon good authority, that when the office-holders got together and figured on the cost of transportation and provender, they found the expense too great for any prospective good to result from it. The Tanners however assembled, as per order, at the depot this morning, and great was their indignation, especially the colored portion, which was largely represented, when they found they were cheated out of a free ride and a day's board.

THE KITCHEN CABINET TO TAKE THE STUMP AGAIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—After the short rest which the Cabinet officers have had, they are again preparing to enter the canvass in behalf of their chief and their own interests. Attorney General Williams will start on his third speech-making tour to-morrow. He will speak at Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and other Southern cities, remaining about a week or more. Secretary Boutwell is also expected to make a few speeches in New York, and should Mr. Delano's health permit, he will continue the canvass. Creswell will speak in explanation of the Chorpenning matter in Virginia and New York, remaining on the stump till the election.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—All of the counties are reported officially but Pike and Delaware. Hendricks' majority is placed at 1,141. Charles Scholl, the Republican candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, John B. Glover, Republican candidate for Treasurer, and Joseph Denny, candidate for Attorney General, will each have larger majorities than Mr. Hendricks, while all the Republican candidates elected received as many, if not a greater number of votes than did Hendricks, showing conclusively that he is a minority Governor.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE DISSATISFIED.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 21.—Some persons believing the election held in this State last August, for Congressman, was illegal, the Supervisors of this county have ordered the polls to be opened on Oct. 24th, for those who see fit to vote again.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—The Republicans nominated General F. C. Winkler for Congress, from this District, to-day.

Mrs. Horace Greeley at the Point of Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—During the past week the wife of the Hon. Horace Greeley has been lying at the point of death, and can survive but a few days. Mr. Greeley constantly remains at her side, and, of course, cannot meet the demands for his presence in various parts of the country.

Telegraphic Brevities.

One thousand dollars have been sent from New York to the Baltimore clothing-cutters who refuse to accede to the demands of their employers. More money is to be forwarded.

—There are twenty-two men in the New York Toombs prison now under charge of murder.

—The Cambria Iron Company's rolling-mills at Johnstown, Pa., resumed making rails yesterday morning—one week after their destruction by fire.

—A Gainesville, Fla., letter says that on the 18th inst. Stark Perry, son of ex-Governor Perry, stabbed John O'Malley, a prominent citizen, from the injuries of which he died. The stabbing grew out of a quarrel over a long-standing feud.

—Abiathar Grant, the Mate of the schooner Charles Heath, who fatally stabbed Frank Clifford in North street, Boston, on Saturday evening, has been fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. He stated to the officer who had him in charge that Clifford was the second man he had killed, and the third he had stabbed.

—The Alpine House, at Gorham, N. H., was destroyed by fire yesterday, inflicting a loss of $50,000. A defective chimney was the cause.

—At Angola, Ind., on Sunday night a man named O'Sullivan, hearing a noise, went to the front door and was shot through the heart, killing him instantly. The occurrence is shrouded in mystery. Two parties, named respectively John Boyke and Jas. Clingeraw, have been arrested on suspicion and are now in jail awaiting the result of the inquest.

—The best of old corn sold at LaSalle yesterday for 23 cents.

—Angelo Marzo, a noted thief, was sentenced to three years in the Tennessee State Prison, yesterday, as keeper of a fence-house. Six other indictments are pending against him.

—The Shelby County, Tenn., fair began yesterday. The attendance was large. The exposition surpasses the most sanguine expectations of its projectors. The space is nearly all taken.

—Quite an excitement occurred in Wheeling, W. Va., on Saturday evening, by a run, made on the German Bank by depositors. Some misunderstanding occurred about the endorsement on a check was the cause. All demands were promptly met, and the Directors yesterday published a card holding themselves individually and collectively responsible for all deposits in their bank.

—The tracklayers on the Vinton & Western Branch of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, commenced putting down the iron yesterday morning.

—Detective Howard, of New York, was arrested yesterday on an indictment for aiding Chief of Police McWilliams at Jersey City, who, it is alleged, was concerned in the First National Bank burglary, to escape from the Deputy Sheriff a few days since. The trial of Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle commences on Thursday, at Jersey City.

HENDRICKS AND PENDLETON.

The Great Mass Meeting To-Night Will Be Addressed by Governor Hendricks and Hon. George H. Pendleton.

A great mass meeting will be held in this city, this evening, on Market street, between Madison and Randolph, which will be addressed by Governor T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Hon. A. G. Thurman, United States Senator, of Ohio, is also expected. Let the friends of Reform in this city make such a demonstration on that night as will show the Grantites of this city that their doom is sealed.

SPORTING.

The Great Trot at Prospect Park—Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Prospect Park Fair Grounds were attended by nearly 5,000 people to witness the great trot between Gazelle, Judge Fullerton, Rosalind, and George Palmer. Camore was drawn before the race, which proved one of the best contested ever witnessed in this vicinity. Previous to the chief event there was a trot for a purse and stakes for year olds, for which there were four entries. Silver Heel did not come to post, and the starters were Dixon, Ben. Morrell, and Rowe's Tommy, formerly Thomas Jefferson, Jr. The horses got off well together, but Tommy quickly fell behind, the others going closely together to the quarter pole, when Morrell broke, and Dixon quickly ranged ahead. Half way thence to the half-mile pole, Dixon stumbled and fell, his driver, James McGee, being thrown completely over the horse's head and stunned, though not seriously hurt. Morrell passed over the prostrate horse and jockey, upsetting the sulkey, and throwing out the driver, and becoming so frightened that he ran the rest of the way around the track. Tommy, who was behind, trotted home easily, and took the heat in 2:48½. The next three heats were won by Morrell in 2:34½, 2:32¾, and 2:36.

In the second race, for a purse of $4,000, $1,700 to the first, $1,100 to the second, $700 to the third, and $500 to the fourth, Gazelle was the favorite against any other horse, though not against the whole field. A great deal of time was spent in scoring, there being fourteen false starts, the opposing jockeys evidently joining forces against the favorite. The horses finally got off, Palmer inside, Gazelle next, Fullerton third, and Rosalind outside. Gazelle quickly went to the front, and passed the quarter pole ten lengths ahead in 34½ seconds, Palmer second, Rosalind and Fullerton trailing. Palmer shut up part of the daylight before Gazelle reached the half-mile post in 1:08½, but broke badly on the back stretch, by which Gazelle increased her lead to five lengths. Fullerton, who had broken several times, now settled to his work, and passed Palmer on the home stretch, but was unable to reach the flying mare, who crossed the score four lengths ahead of him, Palmer third, Rosalind fourth. Time, 2:23½.

In the second heat the horses started quickly, Gazelle having the pole. She passed the quarter in 34½ seconds, one length ahead of Fullerton, a similar distance separating the others. Fullerton overtook her at the half mile in 1:08, the others being then five to ten lengths in the rear. The struggle became very exciting, Fullerton and Gazelle being alternately a nose ahead until the home stretch was reached, when the whip was applied to both, who made a splendid finish, Gazelle winning by half a length in 2:21; Palmer third, Rosalind fourth and a long way behind.

In the third heat Gazelle and Rosalind got off together, the others slightly behind. The quarter was reached in 34½ seconds, Gazelle one length ahead, Rosalind second, Fullerton third, and Palmer fourth. Rosalind passed Gazelle on the second quarter, and was ahead at the half mile in 1:09. Fullerton then pushed ahead, and passed both of his leaders on the back stretch, and showing clear at the three-quarters. The finish was again very exciting between Fullerton and Gazelle, and, though many thought Gazelle won by a short head, the majority coincided with the Judges, who pronounced the heat a dead one, in 2:22½; Rosalind third, Palmer fourth.

In the fourth heat, the horses started as in the previous heat. Gazelle was a length ahead of Rosalind at the quarter, in 34½ seconds, and about the same distance ahead at the half mile, in 1:09, the others trailing. Fullerton then went to his work, and, closing rapidly on the back stretch, passed the three-quarter clear ahead, and took the pole, Palmer reaching the second place, Gazelle soon falling to the rear. The horses passed the stand in the following order: Fullerton first, two lengths ahead of Palmer; Rosalind third, Gazelle fourth. Time 2:23½.

Growing dark, the remainder of the race was postponed till to-morrow, when it is believed that Gazelle, having two heats in hand, stands the best chance of winning the first money.

The Atlantics beat the Eckfords to-day by a score of 8 to 2.

Small-Pox.

Does the reader know what small-pox is? Probably not; and therefore we hasten to inform him that it is the escape of superfluous albuminous substances into the tissues of the periphery of the body. So says Dr. Carl Both, of Boston, who has written a work upon the subject. The escape of the superfluous albuminous substances into the tissues of the periphery, &c., &c., is caused first by want of salt. Therefore, Dr. Carl Both says that it is necessary to salt the patient. If your blood is properly salted you cannot take the disease. As for vaccination, Dr. Both denounces it fiercely, says that it has no scientific basis, and is always dangerous to the health of the person vaccinated.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—BEEVES—The wet weather this week has had a most depressing effect upon the market. On Thursday the opening was dull, and sales were restricted, many of the Eastern buyers being apparently determined to have cattle at their own prices, or not at all. Premium stock was scarce, and mostly realized last week's rates, but still the feeling of depression was such that the market at last declined ... per lb on medium and second-class cattle. This decline eventually affected the premium grades, and finally buyers selected their cattle, and obtained all they desired on their own terms. On Friday there was the usual attendance of New York and Rhode Island buyers, but the yards were so wet, in consequence of the incessant rain, that they mostly contented themselves with examining and pricing the cattle, being evidently indisposed to incur any risk by purchasing any more than absolutely necessary to supply their immediate wants. They all admitted that they wanted cattle, but asserted that the market was too high for them to make anything on their purchases. Watkis & Rosenthal sold a head of ... very fine Illinois steers, averaging 1,4.. lbs, at ... per lb, and that was about the best price obtained in the market. Yesterday the continued rain made the yards positively disagreeable, and a slow, dragging trade was done, the market closing dull. To-day the fine weather attracted a goodly number of local buyers, and there was a fair retail trade, but a large number were shipped forward in first hands. The quality of the offerings this week were scarcely as good as last, but the supply was fully equal to that of last week.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday, 4 cattle, 3 sheep, 64 hogs, 3 horses; Tuesday, 20 cattle, 7 sheep, 39 hogs, 6 horses; Wednesday, 11 cattle, 6 sheep, 66 hogs, 1 horse; Thursday, 123 cattle, 37 sheep, 59 hogs, no horses; Friday, 146 cattle, 33 sheep, 28 hogs, 4 horses; Saturday, 66 cattle, 14 sheep, 48 hogs, 3 horses; Sunday, 11 cattle, 6 sheep, 65 hogs, 1 horse. Totals, 480 cattle, 96 sheep, 369 hogs, 18 horses.

PRICES—The following are the ruling prices of the market this week: Premium, $7.50@8.25; extra, $6.50@7.25; first quality, $5.00@6.25; second quality, $4.25@4.75; third quality, $3.50@4.00; inferior, $2.50@3.25.

MILCH COWS—Market dull; sales limited; receipts light; prices unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market for sheep has ruled ...c ⅌ lb lower this week, with only an average quality. The supply has been good, but only a moderate trade has been done, the sales made being principally for the Eastern market. The ruling price for coarse wool sheep has been from 5@7c ⅌ lb; fine wool do, 5@7c, and lambs, 7@8c.

HOGS—The supply this week has been good, with a fair demand; prices ... from last week's rates; 303 Illinois hogs, av 200 lbs, sold at $5.35 per cwt, and 716 Ohio's, av 260 lbs, at $5.50 per cwt.

HORSES—Supply ample, but only a limited trade has been done. Most of the arrivals were sent forward in first hands. Prices unchanged.

NEW YORK.

The Two Tribunes and Their Traducers.

Ridiculous Reports about Horace Greeley—His Complacent Views of the Possible Future.

The Talleyrand of America—His Skill in Diplomacy.

Froude as a Lecturer—English Speakers Generally—A Peorian Alarmed at Zerlina's Indecorum.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1872.

It would be hard to determine whether THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE or the New York *Tribune* is the more misrepresented during the present canvass, though I am inclined to believe that, on the whole, the latter deserves the distinction.

HORACE GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE.

One of the latest and absurdest stories, is that the stockholders of the *Tribune* here have held a meeting and determined to throw Horace Greeley overboard to save their drowning ship. This tale comes, of course, from an Administration organ, which takes for granted Greeley's defeat, and informs its readers into what a financial panic the members of the *Tribune* Association have been thrown by the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections.

There is something very droll in the idea of the *Tribune* stockholders expelling the man who made the *Tribune*, and has been the *Tribune* for more than thirty years. It is as as if the Harlem & Hudson River Railway officials should talk of ousting Cornelius Vanderbilt, who owns both them and the roads. Horace Greeley was never more firmly fixed in the good graces of his fellow-stockholders than he is at this moment. If he is beaten in November, he will, doubtless, resume his temporarily-vacated editorial chair, and continue the hard and honest work he has been engaged in since early boyhood. Judging from what I have heard, he will have no regrets if he shall be defeated, and he will be especially glad that the paper he controls has thrown off forever all party trammels.

It is odd, by the by, how much more the general public knows of the mind and mood of the *Tribune* stockholders than they know of themselves. For the last three months, I have been hearing, from gossips, quidnuncs, and ignoramuses, what the *Tribune* Association had determined to do; and yet these fellows have been unkind enough to arrange matters for the members without consulting them, or even having the satisfaction of their acquaintance.

The death of

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

brought up, the other day, numerous reminiscences of the distinguished statesman from several gentlemen who were discussing the melancholy event. One of them, who had known him intimately, and who happened to be in the city of Mexico when the ex-Secretary of State was sojourning there, told this story to illustrate Mr. Seward's adroit diplomacy:

The Governor had accepted an invitation to dine at the house of a prominent Mexican, and, as a large company was present, he was called upon, after the removal of the cloth, to make a speech. Alluding to the undeveloped condition of the country, he ascribed it to the ignorance of the lower orders, largely caused by the unfortunate influence of the Roman Catholic Church, which, he said, had ever been opposed to the diffusion of education among the masses. He supposed that he was addressing Catholics very liberal in their views, and that his host was one of the most liberal of them all. It happened, however, that the host was an ardent Ultramontanist, who, though he understood English imperfectly, understood enough to get at the drift of the remarks. He turned crimson with suppressed indignation; and just then a friend of Mr. Seward, seated at his right, suggested, *sotto voce*, that the speech was, under the circumstances, somewhat inappropriate. Mr. Seward seemed not to take the hint; but, after a few moments, he came to a full pause. Then he continued: "These are the comments which bigots and the bitter enemies of the Catholic Church make upon it; but liberal minds as ours are, gentlemen, I am happy to believe, hold no such narrow opinions. We are conscious of the great and good work the Church has performed, and of the excellent influence it exercises upon the uneducated masses, who, but for it, would be without guidance and entirely beyond moral control."

The face of the host resumed its natural color, and relaxed into a broad smile, as Mr. Seward sat down amid earnest applause.

Probably no man of his time was more thoroughly a diplomat, politically as well as socially, than the ex-Secretary, who deserves to be called, in that relation, the Talleyrand of America.

THE BROKEN TRIUMVIRATE.

Now that Mr. Seward has gone, before long Thurlow Weed must go too. The old political Warwick continues in feeble health, though his will is as strong and his mind as clear as ever. He is seen occasionally in the vicinity of Printing House Square, and, once in a while, he drops into the office of the *Times* or the *Commercial Advertiser*, to talk over the questions and issues of the day. He was 75 years of age last Tuesday, and, as his constitution and native vigor have been so much impaired, it is not in the nature of things that he should long survive. Whatever the will-power of Thurlow Weed, chronology is against him.

Horace Greeley, the last of this once potent triumvirate, albeit in his 62d year, is as fresh and strong as a lusty mountaineer. He has respected the intimation of Nature, given some time ago, that he had abused her, and he has been more respectful of her since. Many men who are less than 40 have not half of his vigor and endurance. I have little doubt he will be at 80 still thundering on the *Tribune*.

The system of

POPULAR LECTURING

so much in vogue necessarily causes disappointment to audiences, which naturally imagine that a lecturer has some art of public speaking. In many instances, this is a great mistake; for men who think profoundly and write eloquently are often very bad speakers. To lecture is nowadays merely a mode of exhibiting oneself; and yet it is pleasant, even after you have seen a person of distinction, to be able to hear what he says and to have him say it agreeably.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE

is an example of a gifted author without capacity to lecture, or even talk. Those who listen to his very clever discourses, as written, cannot but regret his unfortunate manner of delivery. He speaks in a very low tone, mumbles his words, articulates wretchedly, and has a nervous, incoherent, half-distrought way, that is the opposite of interesting.

THE WORST OF SPEAKERS.

Of how many other lecturers may not this, or something like this, be said? As a rule, the English are unquestionably the worst speakers on the planet. It should be asserted to their credit that they are fully aware of the fact, and to their discredit that very few of them would speak any better if they could. They are not only without the slightest oratorical ability themselves, but they have an ardent prejudice against men possessed of the ability,—even regarding them, to a certain extent, as charlatans and mountebanks. They despise the graces and fluency which constitute oral eloquence; and any public man who, in the beginning of his career, could and would talk in England to his constituents as Julius Cæsar or Marc Antony talked to the Romans, would doubtless be summarily extinguished; pronounced a rhetorical quack and a verbal trickster.

I remember, not long ago, that Bulwer Lytton, at a dinner in London, told an American, sitting next him, while the toasts were reading, that the British had less understanding or appreciation of oratory than any people under the sun. This was true enough; but the noted novelist forgot to add that, of all the bad speakers in Great Britain, he himself has been, is, and will be to his dying day, supereminently the worst.

A REJECTED HISTORIAN.

Speaking of Froude, it is said that he called, the other day, on a gentleman in Lexington avenue,—the family was extremely fashionable,—and impressed the servant who answered the bell so unfavorably by reason of his attire, as to receive an answer that Mr. Blank was not in. Half an hour afterward the gentleman of the house inquired of the domestic in charge of the door if any note or card had come from Mr. Froude, who should have been there before. The servant—a Milesian, of course—replied that a sorry-looking chap had been there; had said his name was Frand, and that he looked so much like a frand, he "sint him, be jabers, about his business."

Mr. Froude paints fine historic pictures with his pen; but candor compels me to admit that he would never be mistaken for a Regent-street swell or a Broadway dandy.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT

is reported to have occurred at the Academy of Music on the last evening Pauline Lucca sang in "Fra Diavolo." In the bed-chamber scene, where *Zerlina* places herself before the mirror and proceeds to disrobe, while singing a vivacious and coquettish aria, a Peorian and his wife looked on from one of the front seats of the parquet with evident amazement and confusion.

It is highly probable that the man was not an *habitue* at the opera, and that he was altogether ignorant of Auber's composition. He was seen to whisper several times to his consort, and then to cast his eyes about the house to determine how the audience received such a palpable impropriety on the part of the prima donna. He grew very nervous and fidgety, and finally, when *Zerlina* removed her bodice, he jumped up, and was heard by those near him to remark: "Come along, mother; the opery is a confounded sight worse than I thought it was. I had no idea women undressed themselves in this way, and that all the big-bugs of New York would sit still and look at it as if it wasn't nuthin'. I don't make much pretence myself; but, out in Illinois, they wouldn't call this kind o' thing even decent."

THE RIVAL WARBLERS.

Pauline Lucca's great success here, and the decline of Clara Kellogg's popularity, though without any good reason, have created much ill-feeling in the American prima donna's admirers against the German artiste. Lucca is not to blame if the public cares less than it once did to hear Kellogg,—she sings better than ever since her return from Europe, and yet so unwise and unjust are many of Kellogg's friends, that they are angry enough to hiss Lucca, and would be glad, doubtless, if she could be driven from the stage. Maretzek hoped to placate everybody by engaging the two singers; but, unfortunately, his discretion and generosity have had exactly the opposite effect. He who would have a peaceful life should let Italian opera alone.

COLSTOUN.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

ORIENTAL AND LINGUISTIC STUDIES. THE VEDA, THE AVESTA, THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE: By William Dwight Whitney, Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in Yale College. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1 vol., 12mo. 417 pages.

The published work of so scholarly an author as the Professor of Comparative Philology in Yale College could not fail to attract the attention of educated readers, but especially would it do so in view of the increased interest with which thoughtful people are beginning to regard Oriental religion and languages, as capable of throwing new light on modern religious ideas and modern speech.

It is scarcely seventy years since the Vedas, the sacred Scriptures of the Brahmans, were introduced to the knowledge of even the scholars of Europe, and but little over a century since the very existence of these most ancient writings, and also of the Vedic and Brahmanical literature that has accumulated around them, was doubted by the learned men of Christendom.

The study of Oriental history and languages is the study of Oriental religion, for the three are, in fact, one; hence, Professors of the new science of Comparative Philology naturally become expounders of the ancient religious ideas. The impress which these studies have made upon modern thought is apparent in the fact that Buddhist citizens of London actually maintain the reasonableness, and even the divine nature, of the principles of their religion, in controversial correspondence in the *Times* newspaper. In America, also, we have instances of one well-known literary man delivering, in the form of a lecture, an eulogy on the character of Buddha, and one of the foremost Unitarian preachers—Orville Dewey—explaining that the Buddhist doctrine of annihilation after death is only the same as the Christian idea of unselfishness carried to the extreme of self-oblivion.

The last half of Professor Whitney's book is devoted to the origin of language,—a question involved in as much doubt, but invested with the same interest, as the question of the origin of the human species. "The grand conclusion," says the Professor, "at which historical study has surely and incontrovertibly arrived, is, that all grammatical apparatus of language is of secondary growth; that the endings of declension and conjugation, the prefixes and suffixes of derivation, were originally independent words, which were first collated with other words, but then combined and thoroughly fused with those to which they were attached." Finally, that the traceable beginnings of speech were "simply roots, not parts of speech." These arguments point to the gradual development of human speech from rude, brief articulations, mere "roots," forming a vocabulary so scanty as to be scarcely worthy of the name of language.

The essay on Language and Education is replete with the ripe observation of one whose life-work has been to show the importance of language as a means of culture. But that his views have not been narrowed by his own profession, is shown in the argument that a man who knows no language but his own may still have all the essentials of culture.

The five or six essays on the Vedas and the Avesta of the Parsees can scarcely fail to interest any thoughtful person who has marked the tendency of modern religious thought. Professor Whitney sets forth, in a concise form, the scope of the discoveries of Colebrook, Rosen, Roth, Muir, Goldstucker, Anquetil-Duperon, Burnouf, and, lastly, of that foremost of living Oriental scholars, Professor Max Muller, in the new mine of literature.

Among the most interesting points made are the intimate connection between the Vedas and the language and doctrines written in the Avesta, the sacred book of the Iranians, or ancient Persians. Brahmanism was founded on the Vedas; Buddhism was a popular revolt, or reaction, from Brahmanism. The Avesta reproduces the Buddhist doctrine of annihilation, but with the modification that it is only the souls of unbelievers and evildoers that are lost, or annihilated, while the souls of the good pass away beyond the eastern mountains to the home of Indra, the God of all gods. Another point is, that the transmigration of souls, which is the characteristic doctrine of Brahmanism, is not even hinted at in the Vedas upon which Brahmanism is founded; on the contrary, that the Vedas teach the doctrine of a future life of happiness, at least for the good; and it is one of the most difficult questions in the history of India how that doctrine arose. But this, as well as the Buddhist doctrine of annihilation, accepted still by nearly one-third of the human race, bear the stamp of an elaboration and a subtle refinement of thought which show that, nearly three thousand years ago, the Hindu mind had traversed a route of speculative philosophy similar to that which characterizes the present tendency in Europe and America, and of which we see evidences in the popular books on development theories and the "to-morrow of death." Modern study of the Vedas and the Avesta is showing us that, in tracing any of the great religions back to their starting points, we find a few of the same fundamental ideas as the germs of each, viz.: Belief in a God who is the author of all good; in a future life, mainly of enjoyment, except when man himself consents to the evil that destroys either the soul or its happiness. Upon these foundations have grown up creeds like Brahmanism and Buddhism, that are directly contradictory of the ideas from which they started.

A Curious Story.

The Middleville (Barry County, Mich.) *Republican* tells a curious story as to the cause which led J. R. Van Velsor, the absconding Prosecuting Attorney of that county, to the perpetration of the mortgage forgeries. On the forgeries being detected Van Velsor, it is said, offered to make restoration as far as possible by deeding his victims all the property he owned, and in accounting for the missing money stated that he had used it to help his brother, Dr. Van Velsor, of Hastings, out of a serious difficulty into which he had got himself in Minnesota, where he formerly lived. His story is, in effect, that a sick man under the doctor's charge died very suddenly, between whose young wife and the doctor there had been unusual intimacy; that examination had developed strong suspicions of poisoning; that they had, as they supposed, procured the removal of the patient's body to a place where it could not be traced, but the detectives were too sharp for them, having followed and taken the body from the coffin while in transit, substituting for it something else of about the same weight; that, thereafter, a stranger calling himself a detective waited upon J. R. Van Velsor and wanted $2,000, or the body of the doctor; and that he paid the money demanded, and something more, to settle the matter.

A CONSUMMATE VILLAIN.

His Career of Crime—Perpetration of Four Murders.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Oct. 17.

Sheriff Heikel, of Dauphin County, left Harrisburg this morning, having in custody Emanuel Shaffner, about as consummate a villain as has ever escaped the gallows, who becomes an inmate of the Eastern Penitentiary for the remainder of his natural life.

Shaffner was a farmer, owning and living on a small tract of land about ten miles from Harrisburg. He is about 50 years of age, of small stature, and exceedingly repulsive in appearance. The first murder which he committed in point of time, but the last discovered, was that of his wife Sarah, *nee* Seitzer, with whom he had lived for nearly twenty years before he commenced the trade of poisoner. On the 4th of September, 1869, Sarah, his wife, died suddenly. Susan Cassel, who figures in these horrible tragedies from the beginning to the close, was an inmate of his house and his familiar companion at the time of the death of Sarah, his wife.

He seems to have balanced for some time in his mind whether he should take Susan for a second wife, but, nine months after, he married Nancy Good, whose chief attraction to him was the possession of $4,000. In this way he got a new wife with the coveted money, and retained his old companion, Susan Cassel.

In the spring of 1870, John Sharlack, the second victim, went to his house and made the fatal acquaintance of Susan Cassel. On the 13th of August in the same year he married her, Susan remaining in the house of Shaffner and receiving her husband as a casual visitor. Through the solicitations of Susan and Shaffner, John Sharlack had an insurance effected on his life for $2,000, in the neighboring town of Annville, Lebanon County.

On one of Sharlack's visits to Susan, in February, 1871, the host administered to him a dose of arsenic, of which he kept a considerable supply on hand. During Sharlack's brief illness Shaffner was assiduous in his attentions, regularly administering the poison and waiting with cruel intentness its fatal effects. On the 17th of February Sharlack died, and on the 19th was buried. That no time might be lost, Shaffner started to Annville two days after the funeral for the insurance money of two thousand dollars. After some delay the money was paid to Susan, who turned it over to Shaffner. At this time there were some negotiations about a similar insurance on the life of Shaffner's second wife. But the unhappy woman, with the fate of Sharlack before her eyes, had a presentment that there was foul play in the insurance business, and steadily objected to the arrangement.

Nancy Shaffner was the last victim. She was an amiable and worthy woman, from all accounts—much too good for Shaffner and his associations. After a hard struggle she succeeded in driving Susan from the house on the death of John Sharlack. But she was already doomed. After waiting for some months so as not to crowd the deadly work, and throw open too wide a door for the suspicions of his neighbors, the poisoner resumed his trade. On the 5th of June, 1871, Nancy was taken suddenly ill. On the 8th Shaffner called in a physician, who treated her for cholera morbus. Day by day Shaffner pursued his fiendish work, administering the poison while remorselessly and cruelly watching the terrible sufferings of his victim until her death on the morning of the 11th of June. In both the cases of John Sharlack and Nancy, the prisoner finished his work in precisely six days from the time of administering his first dose. On the day after the death of Nancy, the wife, Susan Sharlack again made her appearance at Shaffner's house, and took her place as its mistress.

But, now that Shaffner was in a position to enjoy life, dreadful rumors soon began to spread among his neighbors and destroy his comfort. The sudden death of three persons in his house within so short a time, in the same manner, and under such strange circumstances, awakened suspicion. The murmurs soon arose to a clamor for his arrest and the exhumation and examination of the bodies.

On the 30th of September the body of Nancy Shaffner was exhumed in the presence of her poisoner and a number of neighbors. Having learned that the body was to be taken up, the ghoul went to the grave some nights before, broke open the coffin, thrust his hand into the mouldy face of the corpse, and convinced himself that the crime could not be discovered. Hence his stolid composure while standing in the graveyard on the morning of the 30th, watching the exhumation. Some days after, the bodies of his first wife, Sarah, and of John Sharlack were exhumed. On chemical analysis, the stomachs of all of them were found to contain arsenical poison. That of the first wife, of whom he made shortest work, contained the most arsenic. On the 16th of October, Emanuel Shaffner was arrested and committed for trial.

He was tried and convicted of the murder of his second wife, Nancy, and condemned to death, but appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and a new trial ordered to be granted him. On Monday last the prisoner was brought into Court and pleaded guilty of *murder in the second degree* to the three indictments for the killing of his two wives and John Sharlack. This plea was accepted by the District Attorney, on the ground that it was "saving money to the county" by avoiding a long trial. The Court thought that this looked like a "compromise" with the murderer, but allowed the plea to be entered, as the confinement would be of such length as to prevent the criminal from doing further harm. He then, without delay, proceeded to pronounce sentence of imprisonment for thirty-six years in the Penitentiary—twelve years on each indictment. The whole thing was done with such suddenness as to affect the spectators with the most profound astonishment.

In addition to the three victims whom Shaffner confesses that he murdered, there is another deed of blood clearly traced to him—that of a soldier who placed his bounty money—$400—in Shaffner's hands for safe-keeping, and who died under suspicious circumstances shortly after his return to claim it.

While undergoing confinement at Harrisburg, Shaffner pretended to be very sanctimonious, assumed a high moral tone in his conversation, and was particularly fond of reading a tract entitled "A Brand Plucked from the Burning." On being sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary he immediately began preparations for the change in his abode, being especially anxious to bring with him to Cherry Hill a collection of seeds, wherewith to carry on farming operations on the small scale permitted by the garden attached to his cell.

The Sea-Swallow and the Fishermen.

An interesting association exists between the sea-swallows and the fishermen of Lake Pallageri, in Lapland. In the centre of this lake is an island, on which the fishermen build their huts in summer. At early dawn the swallows gather round these huts, and their cries admonish the occupants that it is time to begin the day's work. The boats are hardly loosened from their moorings when the birds start out to find a spot where the fish are abundant. The boatmen are governed entirely by the movements of the swallows. When the birds stop and redouble their cries, the fishermen know they have found a spot where they will be repaid for their labor. They hasten forward, cast their nets, and soon have the satisfaction of finding them well filled. In accordance with the old maxim, that the laborer is worthy of his hire, the swallows receive their share of the booty. Every fish that the fisherman throw up in the air is gracefully caught by the birds; and, indeed, they are so tame that they sometimes come into the boats and help themselves out of the nets. If one spot becomes non-productive, the birds lead the way to another. Toward evening men and birds return to the island, and the birds hasten to clear the boats of the share left behind for them by the fishermen.

Beecher Outwitted.

Sometimes witty men get "come up with." At a certain sanitarium in which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was spending the summer, Thursday evening was devoted to fun-making. There were several clergymen staying at the place, among them a spruce and elderly little doctor of divinity, whose dignity and dress were absolutely unruffled. Nobody dreamed that it was possible to take any liberties with him until one Thursday evening, when Mr. Beecher seized him and carried him across the road as if he had been a child, setting him tenderly by the fence. The little man smoothed his ruffled dress, and cried out to the laughing bystanders, "Another instance of the triumph of matter over mind!"

—Mayor Richmond's daughter was left a few moments alone in his office the other day, and, on a gentleman entering with whom she was acquainted, she promptly asked him what street he wanted paved.—*New Bedford Standard.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

The State that Went for Grant.

Some of Its Public Chaps—Cudge Creeley—Simon Cameron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1872.

We are in a fair way to get some glimpses of the public morals and biography of the State which elected a ticket of State officers to trade in pardons, a few days ago.

SOME OF THE RING.

Simon Cameron's son-in-law has been arrested and put in the position of defendant in a suit for attempted bribery and corruption at the election. Simon's choice for Congress in the Second District, where live the cream society of Philadelphia, has been put in Court as a defaulter, and is nowhere to be found. And the miserable creatures who edit newspapers, and run Union Leagues for Simon Cameron, and him only, have sought to prevent John W. Forney from doing lip-service to Grant, "respecting," as he happily describes it, "the game the Pro-Slavery party tried with my *Press* in 1860."

IN THE PILLORY.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania will stand, this time three years, just where the Pro-Slavery party stood in 1861,—in the pillory of public opinion, fettered down with the weight of accumulated meanness and wickedness. The party in the State is controlled by an old man full of ignoble years; and the public interest and public spirit, to use a figure of Robert C. Schenck, "have been nibbled to death by pismires."

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

is possessed by a crew of lazy loafers, army contractors, and conspirers against the public good; and the time is approaching when it will be indicted in private households as a nuisance, and entered only upon forfeiture of character. A journalist who has pulled obsequiously at the party-oar these twelve years, like Forney, can see what gratitude political service gets, when, at a single challenge of the party-ticket, the Penitentiary-birds who roost and chirp in this Union-League proceed, under the name of the "Campaign Committee U. L. of Philadelphia," to pick out his eyes.

THE PAPER OF THIS GANG

is a little, fidgetty, squirming, truckling concern, and it calls upon Grant to banish Forney, and allow itself to fill Forney's shoes. Now you could no more find anybody connected with this *Bulletin* in Forney's shoes than you could find a flea in a canal-boat. Forney is at least a man of faculty. He confounds politics too much with his business, and allows politicians to scare him; but he is an industrious journalist, a personality pleasant to look upon, and in many things cordial and affectionate. The little fawning, scraping, half-made-up infants of charity who play the farce of journalism, the square below him, are not fit for shavings to light a fire long enough for him to turn a sentence by it.

FORNEY AND CAMERON.

Forney's acquaintance was solicited by Simon Cameron three years ago, after a long breach of relations, and the two met at or on the road to Atlanta, Ga. Cameron wanted to prepare for the impending Senatorial election, and he was afraid of Forney. The other editors of the party in that city, he went in and kicked whenever he liked, and they behaved like Smallbones in the presence of Lieutenant Vanslyperken. But Forney he had to entreat. He had the bloody chasm concealed from sight, and they shook hands over it. Forney does not court quarrels at any time, and makes more treaties out of good nature, with tricksters like Cameron, than there is any reason for. He regarded old Cameron as a fixture upon the State for some little while to come, and, having a very pardonable love and loyalty for the Commonwealth, he labored to conclude a general peace amongst its public men, and rehabilitate the politics and public spirit of Pennsylvania.

SCENE AT A DINNER-PARTY.

He therefore designed, at an early date, to ask "General" Cameron to meet Governor Curtin and make a truce. He took this opportunity at a dinner-party at his own rooms in Washington, when there were present, as I have heard, Judge Carter, Zach. Chandler, Secretary Robeson, and several others,—a large table filled. Robeson was on one side of Forney, and Cameron on the other. After several courses had been served, the talk got around to the Vice-Presidency.

"General Cameron," said Forney, "why might not Pennsylvania command this honor in 1868?"

"Why not?" said Cameron. "Agreed, Forney! Let us make it!"

Old Simon's eyes took a wistful light; for he thought Forney meant to indicate himself.

"General," said Forney, "there is an old War-Governor, Curtin! He is a popular and a good man. Be magnanimous and bury the hatchet, and let us, as Pennsylvanians, support him!"

A LITTLE PROFANITY.

Old Cameron flung down his napkin and swore aloud:

"By G—d! that won't do. He shall never have anything in Pennsylvania again. Forney, you're always praising Curtin. He's a d—rascal. He's a thief!"

"Hold! General Cameron," said Forney. "You forget that Governor Curtin is not here. He is my friend, and I must ask you to say no more."

"He's a d— rascal," said Cameron. "He shan't have anything as long as I hold out!" etc., etc.

Robeson here interfered, but old Cameron began to cry out:

"When that d— rascal, Curtin, came up in Executive session to be confirmed for Russia, I proved that ——"

"Stop!" said the man named Chandler, for once in his life cognizant both of taste and appearances, "don't let out secrets of Executive session, Cameron!"

"I'll be d—— if I don't," cried the ill-mannered old reprobate, profane and bitter at 70, with one foot quite through the grave, nearer to that warm temperature which is the only combination that yawns for him—except Pennsylvania.

He continued to rave in this way through the dinner, and was as great and as indictable a nuisance as the Philadelphia Union League.

INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS.

Still coveting Forney's services to aid his re-election, Cameron called at Forney's rooms next day. The servant, by Forney's orders, refused to admit him. The following day he called again, with the same result. He next met McFarland, Forney's reporter, in the Capitol lobby.

"Look here," said Cameron, "I want to find Forney."

"General Cameron," said McFarland, "Colonel Forney does not mean to see you any more. He is done with you!"

"Does he mean to fight me?" said Cameron.

"He will not advocate your re-election."

"Very well."

WORKING FOR EXPUNGEMENT.

Prior to this time, Cameron had worked ceaselessly to get up a movement to have the Dawes Resolution expunged from the House Journal, where the House calls upon President Lincoln to remove Simon Cameron from the Department of War for favoritism, and corruption, and waste and misapplication of the public funds. Mean as Cameron is, he would pay $100,000 to accomplish that end. He had better fund his character and his money, and make a lobby on it.

THE MAN CREELEY

was one of his creatures, sent to Congress to revenge Cameron upon the Hon. Charles O'Neill, because O'Neill would not work his patronage in Cameron's interest. Creeley never drew a sober breath here, spent his time with clerks, nasty police detectives, and women without visible means of support. He owes debts all over the city, and has scampered away.

SUCH A JUPITER

has Pennsylvania in her "veteran Senator." A rapacious, cunning, revengeful, low-down old reprobate; and yet the First Gentleman of the Philadelphia Union League.

GATH.

Piracy Off the Coast of Borneo—British Naval Action Against Pirates and Pirate Villages—A Number of Villages Bombarded and Burned.

The *Overland Straits Observer*, published at Singapore on the 27th of August—to hand by the latest mail from India—supplies the following report of British naval action against pirates and nests for pirates on the coast of the Malay Archipelago:

"Her Britannic Majesty's ship Nassau, Captain Chimmo, arrived at Labuan on the 8th of June from the Sulu seas, and, after a few days' stay, left again for the neighborhood, en route to Singapore. She reports: The blockading Spanish men-of-war have withdrawn from Sulu. But a few of the smaller vessels continue to cruise about the coast and wreak their vengeance on unoffending traders and the fishermen who may unfortunately fall into their clutches.

"A boat's crew, with Lieutenant Grey and Mr. White, of Her Majesty's ship Nassau, while engaged in taking bearings on the northeast end of the island of Sulu, at a place called Carang, were suddenly attacked by a party of forty or fifty natives, armed with muskets and spears, and had to fight their way through them to reach the boat, which the pirates tried to take possession of, so as to cut off their retreat to the ship. Lieutenant Grey and one of the crew received several spear wounds, and some of the natives were killed and wounded.

"Captain Chimmo, considering that the natives must have mistaken them for Spaniards, communicated with the people and told them that they were English, and had nothing to do with the Spaniards, and asked them for some explanation of their conduct, but the pirates declined to give any, and said that they would fight. After failing for several days to come to a friendly understanding, Captain Chimmo at length took the Nassau within range of the villages and totally destroyed them.

"The people who inhabited those villages are a tribe of Balignini pirates, and the chastisement they received was not only rejoiced in by the people inhabiting the adjacent islands, but also by the Sultan of Sulu, who expressed the same to Captain Chimmo in a letter."

GONE FOR GOOD.

Flight of W. B. Borrows, of the Maison Doree—His Family Deserted and Left Destitute—An Infatuation that Led a Man to His Ruin.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 18.

The steamship Canada for Liverpool carried among her passengers on Saturday last William B. Borrows, the proprietor of the Maison Doree. His departure was kept a secret from all his friends and his family; and what was on Sunday a suspicion became a reality when on Monday his wife received a letter which he had mailed on the pier just previous to the sailing of the vessel, in which he coolly told her that he was deserting her and his three children, and that she would never see him again.

Borrows, as the proprietor of the Everett House and Continental Hotel at Long Branch, and more recently of the Maison Doree in Union Square, became one of the best known men about town; and the news that he had fled fell like a thunderclap upon his friends as well as his family. The facts appear to be these:

Before purchasing the Long Branch property, Borrows' profits at the Everett House netted him, it is said, above $50,000 per annum. He drove fast horses, contracted extravagant habits, and the Long Branch purchase, it soon became evident, was a load that he was unable to carry. He soon became involved, and parted with the Everett House. Then in turn with the Continental, and the Maison Doree itself was seized by the Sheriff, and, when sold, was purchased by Mrs. Borrows.

During this time it was known to his most intimate friends that Borrows had not only become reckless in regard to his business affairs, but that he had formed an attachment for, and was deeply devoted to, one Clara Middleton. For this young woman he is said to have purchased and furnished a house in Twenty-seventh street, the cost of which was about $30,000. The knowledge of this fact was brought to Mrs. Borrows, and latterly, it is said, they have lived very unhappily together. Borrows was about to pass through bankruptcy, and once or twice, although believed to be doing a good business, narrowly escaped being dispossessed from the Maison Doree.

Investigations made since Sunday show that Borrows' flight was deliberately planned. Lately Miss Middleton, who accompanied him, disposed of her house and furniture, and for two weeks past Borrows had been secretly removing his baggage and clothing from the house, having, the better to facilitate his plans, engaged a room at the Rutledge House, where he packed his trunks. On Saturday last he arose as usual and attended to his duties in his customary way. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon he stepped into the bar-room from the office, called for a glass of brandy, and remarking that he was going out for a few moments, entered a stage at the corner of Thirteenth street and proceeded to the pier of the steamer. At this place he evinced exceeding nervousness, and a few moments before the sailing time he passed down the gang-plank and deposited the letter above spoken of to his wife in the wharf letter box.

Mrs. Borrows, who is a sister of Mr. Charles Kerner, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, was utterly prostrated by the blow, and has since been confined to her room, under a physician's care. The children, two of whom are girls, are very young.

It was said that Borrows was financially hopelessly involved. To one friend, a physician, he is said to owe about $40,000, received in loans, and to John F. Chamberlin nearly $7,000, obtained in like manner. He is also said to owe to the Fisk estate a large sum, obtained from the late Colonel as an accommodation, and various large sums to leading tradesmen. At one time during the past four years he was worth about $300,000, and at his flight he was a wreck both in fortune and credit.

Mr. Borrows' acquaintance with Clara Middleton began six years ago. Her friends deny that he gave her $30,000, and aver that she is wealthy, and that she is infatuated with Borrows. They declare that she has urged Borrows to go to Europe, declaring that she has money enough to support them through life.

Four years ago she accompanied Borrows to Europe, intending never to return, but Borrows' love of New York was stronger than his passion for her. He returned, after spending nine months on the Continent.

Characteristics of the London Jews.

Of the twenty thousand Jews who reside in London, three-fourths of the number are included in a small radius from Aldgate Church. Popular notions concerning them are erroneous. They have a thirst for gain, strong and deeply rooted, but their hereditary passion is not gratified so freely as people believe. "The greater part of them are poor, and much destitution prevails among them," says a missionary of the Minories: "some are often in want of the necessaries of life, and some are scarcely able to obtain a sufficiency to support existence. This is most prominent in the case of the Dutch Jews. Their national charities are numerous and very bountiful; but even they fail to administer sufficient relief." Though as a rule even middle class Jews are not remarkable for cleanliness, they enjoy better average health than their Gentile neighbors, and evince a strong taste for fine, showy clothing. Neither are the lowest among them so drunken or so licentious as the ordinary run of vulgar Englishmen, and the women receive a greater amount of respect. As a partial set-off to this honor awarded to the weaker vessel, she is accounted greatly inferior to the man, and too often she is suffered to grow up in blank ignorance; a Hebrew proverb, "Every one that teacheth his daughter the law is considered as if he taught her transgression," showing the national sentiment in regard to females. The Jews contemn a woman's testimony, and refuse her a seat with men in the public congregation. In numbers of instances girls are purposely reared in total ignorance, not so much as a knowledge of the alphabet being communicated. Even among men the standard of education is not high, not more than five in every hundred being supposed to know Hebrew. Both men and women are fond of light amusements, and find much satisfaction in the theatres, as well as at the large taverns where dramatic entertainments are provided. The advancement of education during the present century has led to a wider expression of opinion; so that, while numbers who can judge for themselves reject the superstition of the Talmud, and advocate reform, others still adhere to the letter of tradition. While, however, we speak about the spread of knowledge in the Hebrew nation, we may remember that education progresses slowly among a people whose children, on attaining the capacity of earning a shilling a day, are sent to labor rather than to school. But youthful Jews among the poor are not universally neglected; nor does national prejudice entirely exclude them from the benefits of Christian instruction. Their children are taught in Christian Sunday schools, and indeed the Jews themselves have copied our example of opening the Scriptures to youth on the Sabbath, and they also employ religious itinerants among the poor and sick of their own persuasion. The Jews are a sober people, the women being especially circumspect in this matter. "I can not charge my memory," says a visitor in one district, "with having witnessed a single case of a Jewish woman under the influence of drink." A partial attempt is made to honor the Sabbath by perpetuating the Mosaical observances; but even the Orthodox, who burn two candles on a white cloth during Friday evening, and who refuse to work, will yet descend to many frivolities. The Germans are most easy of access, though their seeming liberality, is sometimes rooted in indifference. The Poles and Dutch are reputed to be the most bigoted. "They know the Bible," we are told, "say their prayers in a gabbling way; put on their phylacteries, and curse every one who does not join in their opinion." The Rabbis show little anxiety about spreading scriptural knowledge among the poor, so that little can be expected from a people so neglected more than a piety of formalism. One boy signified that he should not recognize the Sabbath but for the baked dinner provided for that day. Then to other adverse influences which oppose the endeavors of the missionary we have to add the opposition of low Romanists, who gladly join the Jew in checking the Gospel. Irish zealots and vindictive Jews have been known to pelt the Christian visitor beyond the precincts of their filthy habitations.—[*From "Among the Jews," in the Evangelical Magazine.*

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

(40,962. Superior Court.) Petitioner prays on behalf of Henrietta Scavy, a lunatic, whose conservator he is, for an order to sell real estate, her own property, situate and being Lot 4, in the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section 32, E. of 3d P. M., for her support, she being abandoned by her husband, and her relatives, the other defendants, claiming the control of the property.

(40,963. Superior Court.) The divorce case, Bridget v. Thomas Keegan, is of the lowly order. Petitioner alleges, in the bill, that she has for the past five years struggled hard to keep herself and two children above actual want, that her husband, the defendant, has become so brutal in his usage of the family that they are in daily fear of violent deaths; that for years defendant has been a drunken, idle vagabond, who has lived upon the petitioner's scanty earnings; that he has repeatedly been in prison, and the Bridewell, as a vagrant and drunkard, and that her existence by reason of these things has become intolerable. She prays for divorce, and the custody of the children.

(4,608. Circuit Court.) Town of Riverside et al. v. Louis Sapieta et al. The bill prays that defendants "be restrained from in any way interfering with the rights, title, and use of the public, and said complainants, and each of them, in and to the whole or any part of the lands already described in so many suits, bounded north by the north line of Section 25, east by part of the east line, south and east, by the right of way of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and south by lands not belonging to the Riverside Improvement Company, "containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less," or creating any cloud or encumbrance thereon, by sale, or under any trust deed, or decree, or any proviso, or any deed made, or to be made, in pursuance thereof, and from any interference with the use and occupation of your orators and the public, or any of them, as a public park. The tract particularly referred to is a public park, and portions of land set aside for public uses, as indicated by the plats upon which the town was laid out, and which formed the basis of the contract between the persons who bought land, and settled there, and those who laid out the property. The complainants and defendants include all persons who can be made parties to the suit.

(40,794. Superior Court.) This suit is a peculiar one. Complainant declares that he sold, through the defendant, Race, an estate agent, a parcel of land for $4,000, on the following terms: $2,250 stock in the Lakeside Printing and Publishing Company, and $1,750 cash. The agent sold the property to defendant, Frank Brown, for $4,000; but, instead of making the deed to him, made it to his wife, Susan. Complainant alleges that the intent was to defraud; that the stock is worthless, and that the proposed transfer would have been illegal. He refuses to consummate the negotiation, and prays for relief.

(4,609. Circuit Court. Miller v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway.) On the 2d of July last plaintiff was walking behind a drove of cattle, driving them across the highway, which crosses the company's track on Diversey avenue, leading from Lake View to the Lake, when a passenger train approached, without, as plaintiff alleges, the bell being rung, or whistle sounded, at a distance of eighty rods before reaching the crossing, as required by law, and he was thrown from the track twenty-five yards, and so seriously injured that his mental powers are impaired. One cow was killed. Damages are laid at $5,000.

One of the two suppressed new bankruptcy cases of Saturday, mentioned in Sunday's TRIBUNE, turns out to be that of the firm of Munn, Norton & Scott, elevator men. The petition on which the firm is thrown into bankruptcy is that of George D. Lincoln. The petition recites that the company has failed in its obligations more than once since the 12th October last. The particular act of bankruptcy alleged by the petitioner is the non-payment of various accounts, the balances of which amount to $13,847.81, and asks that bankrupts and their employes be enjoined from encumbering, removing, or assigning any of their property.

The action entitled James McKeon v. Wm. McKeon, formerly partners in the Marine Hospital contract, whose falling out and "split" resulted in a suit in the Circuit Court, details of which were first published in THE TRIBUNE,—and which, by the bye, gave the first inkling that went abroad of anything being wrong among the parties,—came up for hearing before Judge Farwell, yesterday. Nothing of a noteworthy character occurred, except the formal apprehension, by their solicitors, of all the defendants. Further time was granted of 20 days.

The suit brought by John Clark Hilton v. the Great Western Telegraph Company, in the Superior Court, yesterday, for $6,000, is on a promissory note for $6,603.15, at four months, dated June 5, 1872; which defendant has neglected to pay at maturity. The note is indorsed with a guaranty to pay the amount, with interest at 10 per cent, and costs and expenses of collection. Signed by Selah Reeve.

In the Lyndon divorce case a continuance was yesterday had till to-morrow.

A report of the Cullen murder trial appears elsewhere.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

669—Upton, assignee, &c., v. Major; demurrer of defendant withdrawn, and ten days given to plead. 725—Same complainant v. Burnham; same order. 712—Same complainant v. Stewart; same order. 720—Same complainant v. Sawyer; same order. 725—Same complainant v. Sturges; same order. 719—Same complainant v. Peck; appearance and demurrer withdrawn by Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, attorney.

ADMIRALTY.

757—Hall v. Schooner Arcturus; settled, costs paid, and to be dismissed.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,193—Franklin S. Kellogg; leave to withdraw objections, and order of dismissal. 2,118—Leander Rockwell; denial withdrawn, and adjudication by confession; warrant returnable before Grant, Nov. 21; Washington M. Willis appointed provisional assignee. 2,076—Lumbermen's Insurance Company; leave to George F. Foster to withdraw proof of debt, and file petition for set-off; filed petition for set-off, and entered rule on assignee to answer on Monday next. 1,792—Reuben Beaudette et al.; order for sale of real estate secured to Moore & Caulfield, for a debt of $1,468.75, with leave to prove for the balance, should the estate not realize the full amount due.

NEW BANKRUPTS.

Ira Y. Munn, Warren Norton, George L. Scott, James H. Norton, and Charles Munn, on the petition of George D. Lincoln; Tenney, McClellan & Tenney, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett.*]

706—National Bank of Commerce v. Tappan; on motion of complainant for injunction, notice having been given, injunction to issue is prayed for. 708—Same complainant v. Van Hollen; same order. 750—Fifth National Bank v. Tappan; same order. 751—Same complainant v. City of Chicago; same order. 677—First National Bank of Atwood v. Platt; Demurrer of defendants to bill overruled, and thirty days given to answer. 662—Fero v. Matthews et al; dismissed by complainant's solicitor.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Porter*].

2,478—First National Bank of Chicago v. J. D. Robertson; dismissed by plaintiffs' attorney. 2,669—Sotturech et al. v. Kale; time to defendant to plead extended till 25th inst., at 10 a. m. 2,670—Same v. Peter Vrisbowsky; same order. 2,671—Same v. Thomas Maaar; same order. 2,996—Church v. Commercial Insurance Company; leave to plaintiff to amend by striking out Charles W. Church. 3,124—Bernard Kocher v. Same; by agreement, time to plead extended till 24th inst., at 10 a. m. 2,4[illegible]—Leave to plaintiff, on notice to defendant [illegible] bond in lieu, etc., and rule on defendant to plead in ten days. 1,767—Stow v. Hirsch; motion by defendant for new trial sustained. 1,814—Hubbard et al. v. Keenan; jury called; verdict $1,028, and judgment; defendant not present. 1,815—Same v. Keenan et al.; same jury as in 1,814; verdict for $1,918.75, and judgment; defendant not present. 1,821—Perse et al. v. [illegible], garnishee, etc.; jury same as in 1,814. 1,309—Burne v. Mollenkauch; motion for a new trial denied, and judgment; bond $100, and bill of exceptions in 30 days. 1,332—Bradley v. Metzner; jury; verdict for plaintiff; damages $730.30, and judgment. 1,824—Cook et al. v. Tyson; jury; verdict for plaintiff; damages $394.22; judgment and general and special pleas. 1,838—Marks v. Marks et al.; jury. 26—Marks v. Marks on trial. (Call, 30, 33 to 51, inclusive.)

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

370—Lloyd v. Shirtliff; personal service on all defendants; default, and reference to Magruder. 975—Dinsmore v. Dinsmore; appeal of defendant entered in writing by William H. Holden, service waived, rule on defendant to answer instanter, default, want of answer, and reference to Magruder. 447—McMahon v. Lill; execution ordered to issue against Elizabeth Kirchoff and Julius; Kirchoff for amount awarded by decree in favor of complainant. 71—Rehwald v. Hamlin; Master's report of sale confirmed, and by consent sale set aside. 293—Stone v. Newton; on motion of complainant, leave to file bill in lieu, and ordered alias summons. Rattaray v. Butler et al.; by agreement rule on complainant to restore bill in ten days, or bill to be dismissed at complainant's cost. 730—McCagg v. Smith; dismissed by complainant's attorney. 207—Salisbury v. Floyd; demurrers of Spier, Harris & Dyer to bill overruled, and rule to answer by 1st December. 474—McCarthy v. Burns; damages assessed at $100, and judgment against complainant; motion of complainant for continuance denied and case dismissed at complainant's costs for want of prosecution, and judgment for costs. Exceptions by complainant, and appeal bond in 20 days for $250.

NEW SUITS.

40,960—Samuel E. Barrett, Wm. H. Arnold, and Edward A. Kimball vs. Wm. H. Woodbury and Milton M. Mitchell; assumpsit, $1,000; Rich & Noble, attorneys. 40,960—Robert Clark and John Raffen v. Jas. H. Kuberg; mechanic's lien on the Halsted Street Opera House for a bill of $380; Wm. H. Johnston, attorney. 40,961—A. Redmond v. Elizabeth Haggerman, administratrix of Mathias Haggerman, and on the behalf of herself and Henry Haggerman; bill for foreclosure of mortgage on the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 37, N. of Range 12, E. of 3d p. m. Debt $600; Arnold Tripp, attorney. 40,962—Benjamin M. Lewis, conservator of the estate of Henrietta Scavy, a lunatic, v. L. G. Scavy et al.; petition to sell real estate. [illegible]—Bridget v. Thomas Keegan; cruelty and desertion. [illegible]—The Marine Company of Chicago v. G. Bailey et al.; bill for foreclosure of mortgage on Lots 1 to 15 inclusive in Woodbridge's Subdivision of Lots 2 and 3, the S. ½ of Lots [illegible] all of Lots 8 and [illegible] of Lyman, Larned and Woodbridge's Subdivision of the N. W. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ and the [illegible] W. ¼ of Section 11, Town 38, N. of range 14, [illegible] P. M., except certain portions released [illegible] Wm. H., Jas. M., Wm., and John [illegible] sit, $1,000; Cooper, Garnett & [illegible]. 40,968—John Clark Hilton v. Great Western Telegraph Company; assumpsit, $6,000 [illegible] Small, attorney. 40,969—Withhold for [illegible] Edward Krich v. Margaretta [illegible] on No. 31 Whitney street, for $1,000 [illegible] attorneys. 40,969—[illegible] lien on Lots 1 and [illegible] the N. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Section [illegible] 39, N. of Range 14, E. of Third P. M. [illegible] same attorneys. 40,970—Shover & Co. [illegible] han & West; assumpsit, $3,000 [illegible] attorneys. 40,971—Lucy C. [illegible] Brown; trespass; $3,000; Russell & Dyer, attorneys. 40,972—Benjamin Hart v. Thomas McNamara [illegible] ment; $500; C. Leland, attorney. 40,973—[illegible] Elias Greenebaum v. Reuben Mink; [illegible] judgment on a note of $11.14. 40,974—McCarthy v. Susan S. Brown, Frank F. Brown, and T. Race; bill for specific performance [illegible] Beattie, attorneys. 40,975—O'Neill v. O'Neill [illegible] 40,976—James H. Lane and H. W. [illegible] Bowell; assumpsit; $300; Goggin & Schaefer, attorneys. 40,977—Greenlee et al. v. [illegible] appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

272—Michelson v. Kohn et al.; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 459—Russell v. Eliel; continued, and judgment at plaintiff's costs. 465—Moody v. [illegible] 458. Charles Armstrong v. Wm. G. E. [illegible] trespass; leave to plaintiff to file declaration, and defendant allowed until the third day to file the copies of original pleas, or plead anew. [illegible] pel v. Harrison; motion to reinstate heard, and ed at plaintiff's costs. 1,059—Nolan v. [illegible] defendant to file additional bond in five days. 465—Kelly v. Olcott; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, on call, for want of prosecution. 466—Whalen v. Ginder; jury and trial; damages $35.00, and judgment. Hamilton v. Scott; leave to amend declaration by changing name of defendant from [illegible] jury called; hearing, and trial [illegible] Hubball v. Hirsch; dismissed by plaintiff [illegible].

[*Judge Booth.*]

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Dickinson et al.; judgment for possession, entered on verdict of jury. 98—Grover v. Mutual Life Insurance Company; order [illegible] note heretofore issued to J. W. G[illegible] Isaac, La., be returned to him for [illegible] cution thereof, it appearing to the Court that the witnesses named therein have removed [illegible] city since the date of his certificate. B. T. [illegible] Wesley Lyon (four suits same title); [illegible] draw original mortgage from files for [illegible] foreclosure by sci. fa. 270—Olbery v. Houghton; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Farwell.*]

676—Peter Mohr v. State Savings Institution [illegible] & Swift enter appearance for George Schneider [illegible] to plead, answer, or demur extended [illegible] days. 111—Gilchrist v. Chicago [illegible] pany; cause heard and decree final. [illegible] Keon et al v. Wm. McKeon et al; Nichols [illegible] and Morrison enter appearance of all defendants [illegible] time to plead, answer, or demur extended twenty days. [illegible]—Lagerie v. Gandolfo [illegible] inson enter appearance of defendant [illegible] answer, or demur extended twenty days. [illegible] v. Payne; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. (Burnt Records) Bowman et al v. Thomas et al [illegible] man & Jackson enter appearance of defendant Hurlbut, and time further extended [illegible] —E. G. Asays enters appearance [illegible] time to plead further extended ten days.

NEW SUITS.

4,608—Town of Riverside et al. v. Louis [illegible] Wirt Dexter et al; injunction; Herbert [illegible] tor. 4,609—John Miller vs. Chicago & [illegible] Railway Company; case, $5,000; [illegible] ney. 4,610—Franklin B. Williams & [illegible] Clybourn & Co.; restored case; [illegible] sit for $142 debt. 4,611—Ann Byrne vs. [illegible] Goldhart; restored cause; action of ejectment [illegible] ages, $500. 4,612—John Dillinger et al. vs. [illegible] linger; bill for partition of Lot [illegible] division of the S. ½ of the [illegible] ship 38, N. of range 14, E. [illegible] —Volkes, Thompson, appeal. 4,614—[illegible] 4,615—Vernon v. Green. 4,616—Charles [illegible] v. Wm. G. E. Pope, et al.; declaration [illegible] stored; action of trespass. 4,617—Henry [illegible] N. W. R. R. Co.; trespass; $500; Geary [illegible] Foote, attorneys. 4,617—Sanford v. [illegible] 4,618—Cobb et al. v. Buchanell et al.; appeal.

THE COUNTY COURT.

ESTATES—[*Judge Wallace*].

Jeremiah Leary; will proven; letters of administration, with will annexed, to Bridget Leary; bond of $5,200 approved. Bernard [illegible] mon Mareaux, having left the State before [illegible] estate, it is ordered that notice be published [illegible] months, requiring said administrator to [illegible] Court and produce his account, and show [illegible] he should not be removed. Charles A. [illegible] Hollen [illegible] and attachment discharged [illegible] costs; time to answer citation extended to [illegible] Frederick Tahlbusch; time to exhibit inventory [illegible] tration extended 30 days. Dennis Ford; petition to Wm. Ford; bond of $5,000 approved. [illegible] Larison; will proven; letters testamentary [illegible] S. S. Hughson; bond for $14,000 approved. [illegible] Reynolds, arrested under ca sa by Henry Austin [illegible] on the complaint of George A. Alexander [illegible] cation to be discharged under the insolvent [illegible] that said prisoner be discharged. George Bond [illegible] dianship to Charles Bauch; bond of $200 [illegible] A. G. Wilder; claim allowed of C. H. [illegible] mick; $163.56. Edward Abbott; final account [illegible] ecutrix approved; ordered that the estate be settled, and executrix discharged.

INSANE.

Warrant and venire to try Michael Flood and Margaret Constantine, returnable Oct. 24.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Tree.

Sixteen petit jurors answered to the call of the clerk in of Court. Writs of summons ordered to issue against delinquents, and that the Sheriff bring twenty-four tales. 209, Thomas Cullen, charged with the murder of J. P. McWilliams, jury [illegible] and trial. 225, Murray. Plea not guilty [illegible] 215. Banks; continued by agreement [illegible].

PERSONAL.

The death of Dr. Goss, Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, is announced.

—Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, will not be a candidate for re-election by the next Congress.

—Sir Roundell Palmer, besides getting a Peerage and the Lord Chancellorship, is to receive $30,000 for his services as counsel of Great Britain before the Geneva Tribunal.

—Dr. S. J. Filbert, of Philadelphia, is early a candidate for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms for the next National House of Representatives.

—Dr. Gray, the Bishop of Capetown, who undertook to depose Bishop Colenso, is dead. He was the Metropolitan of South Africa, in the British Episcopal Church.

—The Rev. Adin Ballou has decided on closing his labors as pastor of the Hopedale (Mass.) Parish next April, at which time he will be 70 years of age. Mr. B. has preached in that place for more than thirty years.

—The Rev. Dr. Herbert Vaughan, who has been nominated to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Salford (adjoining Manchester), in England, has been largely interested in the work of converting to Catholicism the colored population of the United States.

—James I. Hayes, the impeached City Clerk of New Haven, is accused of hypothecating a city order, and of retaining about $250 of unauthorized money, when it should have been in the hands of the Treasurer.

—A. G. Riddle, formerly a member of Congress from the Cleveland District, and now a prominent lawyer in Washington City, will shortly publish a novel that is likely to attract attention. It is a story of life in Northern Ohio forty years ago, and many of the characters will be drawn from life, including Ben. Wade, Joshua R. Giddings, and others, under assumed names.

How an Oregon Hunter Met the Lions.

From the Portland Oregonian.

A few days ago Mr. S. F. Kerns, of East Portland, was out hunting on Sandy, some fifteen miles from Portland. In travelling through the woods, he cast his eye up a ravine some fifty yards, and discovered what he took for a deer, at which he discharged his gun. But as soon as he had fired he discovered his mistake, for the animal had been hit, and it set up a most terrific roar, which fairly made Mr. K.'s hair stand on end. But if that roar raised his hair, think how he must have been affected when, as he was reloading his gun, and approaching the spot where the ferocious beast had fallen, he saw it was a large California lion, not killed but only disabled; when he was near it, six others of the same species came running toward the place, and surrounding their fallen fellow, began growling like demons and whisking their bushy tails in the air, meantime looking around with glaring eyes. Mr. Kerns thought discretion the better part of valor, and concluded to go to camp. The next morning he and a man who lived near by, taking with them a bear dog, which had never before been known to refuse to tackle any animal, repaired to the place where the beasts had been seen. When they came to the spot the dog manifested something of the same feeling which induced Mr. Kerns to return to camp suddenly the day before, and he turned his tail toward the lion hunters, and in double quick time got for home, despite all the efforts of his master to induce him to return. The gentlemen found that the beast which had been shot had crawled off into the thick woods, and they were unable to find him. Mr. Kerns has seen service in the Indian country, and is a man of more than usual nerve, but he says that when he saw the tiger-like forms, the grinning teeth and fiery eyeballs of the six huge animals around the body of the seventh, he felt willing to call it "quits" with the whole brood.

GREENBACKS.

Important Meeting of Chicago Business Men.

Discussion of the Scheme to Reissue $44,000,000 of Greenbacks.

The Pittsburgh Proposition Rejected.

A meeting of business men was held, yesterday morning, in the Directors' Room of the Board of Trade, for the purpose of considering a proposition to petition the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the greenback currency forty-four millions. They were called to order by J. W. Preston, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, who stated that it had been decided at the Saturday gathering to have an adjourned meeting, to which bankers, etc., could be invited.

Mr. A. C. Bartlett was elected Secretary, and read the Pittsburgh despatch, on which the proceedings were based.

Nathan Reeve moved the appointment of a Committee of five to hear the suggestions of different parties, and report at a future meeting.

Merrill Ladd could see no reason for delay. They could as well decide now as to-morrow. He thought immediate action was necessary. A prominent banker had told him he feared a general break-up if there was no relief. A great railroad corporation was on the verge of bankruptcy, being unable to get money on good securities, and if it failed would drag many merchants down with it. The action of the Secretary in issuing greenbacks would give general confidence, and relieve the money market, now so stringent. Should they act at once, or delay till a failure came?

The gentleman who made the motion had thought and written on the subject for eleven years, and had certain ideas on the subject. He did not believe in an appeal to the Secretary to reissue the currency, which was rather a doubtful power. He inclined to the issue of certificates, bearing 3 per cent interest. Having settled at Chicago, he felt opposed to an appeal to the Secretary from a city that had done so much for herself, especially an unwise appeal. The Secretary, he would say, had no financial policy, except from month to month. Since it did not seem possible to issue bonds at less than 5 per cent interest, they should now proceed to reduce it to such a point as to leave a surplus of $25,000,000 a year to pay them. He also favored free banking, an increase of the circulation of the National Banks, and a reduction of greenbacks until resumption was reached. He argued at various points at length. Resumption was only possible, only by the issue of a couple of hundred millions of bank notes, and by paying silver to take up the postal currency.

Mr. S. Myers had intended to be a listener. The question was to concur or decline to concur in sending a representative to Washington to urge the Secretary to make a reissue. He did not believe any man was competent to decide when or how the currency should be expanded or contracted. He had had no occasion to take part in any movement to expand it. But from certain remarks of the preceding speaker in reference to Savings Banks, he should have something. He denied that those banks lock up money, and asserted that they were essential adjuncts to the commercial bank system. For himself, he could say that not one dollar of the funds of his bank were invested in mortgages or unimproved property. He then referred to the Banks of Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Amsterdam, and England, and described much time to the system of the latter. The financial world had been going round like a blind horse, trying to redeem $100 in paper with less than $100 in gold. But since they could not redeem, should they cut loose from all standards of value? There could be a specie basis without a specie redemption. There was no way by which currency could be regulated as grain was, by a sample. A movement was on foot to amend the Banking law so that banks in the central cities could reciprocally keep their balances with each other, and not in New York, thus saving express charges. The trouble with the currency was that it had no elasticity. Let a law be passed this winter that any man having $10,000 in greenbacks, and depositing that amount in the Sub-Treasury, and taking a certificate therefor, could, when he drew it out, get a dollar in gold for each day's deposit. That, he believed, would give flexibility to the currency, and that the banks would take advantage of it.

Mr. Childs was not in favor of such general discussions, but believed in limiting it to the present stringency and the way of relieving it. He was in favor of the 3 per cent certificates. They generally had a stringency every year at this time. It would be better to issue certificates, and bridge over two or three months. He moved that the Secretary be asked to do so.

Mr. Randolph wanted no general discussions. The reissue of the forty-four millions was inflation. It was going back. He knew of no authority for their reissue. They were retired by law, and publicly burned up. The Secretary might have authority to reissue the certificates, and it might be well to ask him to do it. It was to be hoped they would not ask for an inflation, which would send gold up 6 or 8 per cent. To issue the certificates might bridge over a chasm. There could be no return to specie payments till either greenbacks or National Banks were out of the way, the two systems being at war. He favored the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks, and an increase of National currency.

Hon. J. C. Dore said there had been a great stringency, especially on the National Banks, but none of them were represented at the meeting. There had been no distress but what was healthy. The draught had been going on continually for building, and had diminished the money in the banks. But the National Banks were not represented here. Had the Secretary the power to reissue his forty-four millions? All such temporary expedients were pernicious in the end, and produced an inflation of prices.

Mr. Wright said if they were to send a deputation to Washington they would like to know first if it would do any good. They had their periodical stringency; which would presently be over. He did not believe Chicago merchants were in favor of expansion, but rather of gradual contraction. He favored Mr. Childs' resolution, but believed they might also express to the Government their general views. He offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the National Bank act should be so amended as to allow free banking, as a remedy for corners in the currency market.

The National Banks had now a monopoly of the currency, and were continually cornering it. Mr. Randolph hoped he would amend it so that United States notes should be retired to the extent that new bank notes were issued. Otherwise it was nothing but inflation.

It was asked what relief Mr. Wright's resolution would afford, and the point was made that, under the call, it was not pertinent. It was asked, by Mr. Sidway, whether it was proper to call on the Secretary to issue certificates without knowing whether he had a right to. He had the undoubted right to reissue the forty-four millions. It was useless for the meeting to recommend a new bank policy, when Congress would do nothing till November.

Mr. Hibbard concurred with Mr. Sidway. He read the despatches from received Pittsburgh, to the effect that the Eastern cities would be represented at Washington Wednesday; that there was unanimity as to the power of the Secretary to reissue.

He did not think anyone in Chicago would favor the step if it contemplated a permanent inflation. But if there were corners in currency, why should not the Secretary relieve them, and then take back the currency afterward? If he had law to issue, and none to withdraw, then he opposed the measure.

Mr. Wright thought it incumbent on the Chicago delegates to definitely reject this Pittsburgh proposition.

Mr. Reeve said the deposits of the savings banks were increased. He again called attention to the fact that no bankers were present. He finally offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the present volume of circulation is not sufficient to meet the business wants of the country.

The necessity of the Northwest made an increase of currency necessary, as the distress caused by the locking of a few millions in New York had shown. There was not enough currency to [illegible] business.

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Mr. Randolph wanted no general discussions. The reissue of the forty-four millions was intended. It was going back. He knew of no authority for their reissue. They were retired by law, and publicly burned up. The Secretary might have authority to reissue the certificates, and it might be well to ask him to do it. He hoped they would not ask for an inflation, which would send gold up 6 or 8 per cent. To issue the certificates might bridge a chasm. There could be no return to specie payments till either greenbacks or National Banks were out of the way, the two systems being at war. He favored the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks, and an increase of National-[illegible]

Mr. J. G. Dore said there had been a great [illegible], especially on the National Banks, [illegible] none of them were represented at the meeting. There had been no distress but what was [illegible]. The draught had been going on constantly for building, and had diminished the [illegible] in the banks. But the National Banks [illegible] not represented here. Had the Secretary [illegible] power to reissue his forty-four [illegible]? All such temporary expedients were [illegible] in the end, and produced an inflation [illegible].

Mr. Wright said if they were to send a [illegible] to Washington they would like [illegible] first if it would do any good. [illegible] had their periodical stringency; [illegible] would presently be over. He did not believe [illegible] Chicago merchants were in favor of [illegible], but rather of gradual contraction. [illegible] Mr. Childs' resolution, but believed [illegible] express to the Government their [illegible] views. He offered the following:

[illegible] That, in the opinion of this meeting, the [illegible] act should be so amended as to allow [illegible] a remedy for corners in the currency

[illegible] National Banks had now a monopoly of [illegible], and were continually cornering it. [illegible] hoped he would amend it so [illegible] States notes should be retired to [illegible] that new bank notes were issued. [illegible] was nothing but inflation.

[illegible] what relief Mr. Wright's resolution [illegible], and the point was made that, [illegible] it was not pertinent. It was [illegible] by Mr. Sidway, whether it was [illegible] the Secretary to issue certificates [illegible] whether he had a right to. He [illegible] right to reissue the forty-four [illegible]. It was useless for the meeting to [illegible] a new bank policy, when Congress [illegible] till November.

[illegible] concurred with Mr. Sidway. He read [illegible] from received Pittsburgh, to the [illegible] Eastern cities would be represented [illegible] Wednesday; that there was [illegible] as to the power of the Secretary. He did not think anyone in Chicago [illegible] step if it contemplated a permanent [illegible]. But if there were corners in [illegible] should not the Secretary relieve [illegible], and then take back the currency? [illegible] he had law to issue, and none to [illegible] then he opposed the measure. [illegible] thought it incumbent on the Chicago [illegible] to definitely reject this Pittsburgh [illegible].

[illegible] the deposits of the savings [illegible] increased. He again called attention [illegible] that no bankers were present. [illegible] offered the following:

[illegible] it is the sense of this meeting that the [illegible] of circulation is not sufficient to meet [illegible] of the country.

[illegible] the Northwest made an increase [illegible], as the distress caused by [illegible] of a few millions in New York had [illegible] was not enough currency to [illegible]

[illegible] wanted to know if the amount in the [illegible] not sufficient.

[illegible] thought the practice of the National Banks of paying interest on current deposits was the root of the evil.

Mr. Kimbark moved a committee be appointed to confer with the Pittsburgh Committee at Washington. He did not believe in the proposition, but it was an act of courtesy.

Mr. Wright wanted to know if it would be an act of courtesy to send a committee opposed to the Pittsburgh scheme.

Mr. Randolph said they might ask the Secretary to buy bonds to the amount of the currency in the Treasury. That would not increase the volume, and would give temporary relief.

Mr. Wright also wanted forty or fifty millions of idle gold, used in buying bonds.

The Mayor said it was a proposition in which all were interested, since it was a plan to water the currency to the extent of $54,000,000. When issued, the purchasing power of the whole would not be increased. Gold would go up at once; how high, it was impossible to say. The measure struck at public faith. The gate once opened, who was to shut it? If the issue caused a depreciation of 6 per cent, what would the loss be to the country? The purchasing power of over $100,000,000 was destroyed, now deposited in banks. The loss would be more apt to be 15 per cent than 6. It would take 6 per cent off the value of the currency. They would lose far more than the $44,000,000 it was proposed to issue. How many bonds would it purchase? Only $39,000,000, and the issue of the currency would run up the bonds so he could buy only $33,000,000. The National debt would thus be increased $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. The issue of the certificates was forbidden by law. So was buying bonds and selling them back. There was no power to sell a bond. The Secretary could buy all the bonds his surplus allowed, and could sell gold to suit him, and that relief would be useful as far as it went, and letting out so much locked up capital. The trouble with the currency was that it was irredeemable by the Government that made it. It was redeemed only by brokers. It was an inflexible currency. The Government should redeem its greenbacks, or retire them, or give bonds for them. The latter thing it could do now, and exchange non-interest bearing for interest bearing obligations. If the Government would give back to the holder of greenbacks the power of conversion into five-twenty bonds, and of reconversion, they would have the most perfect currency possible until they got back to specie. During the dull season banks would convert their idle money into bonds, and then, when the demand came, reconvert them into money, thus putting an end to much of the illegitimate speculation of every summer. Free banking he had always believed in, and thought, if we had it properly secured, that it would accomplish much good.

Dr. Turpin offered the following:

Resolved, That this meeting is opposed to any increase looking to any further expansion of the currency.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold as far as the necessities of the Government will permit and purchase bonds with the proceeds, and thus relieve the temporary monetary stringency.

Resolved, It is inexpedient to appoint a Committee to go to Washington City, in accordance with the request of the merchants of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wright did not see that anything in the way of buying bonds would do any good at all. The money would be swallowed up in Wall street. He wanted to hear an expression on free banking.

The third resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sidway thought the first resolution too important a matter to be settled by a few people. He thought the resolution adopted settled the matter.

Mr. Wright moved to insert the word "irredeemable" before "currency."

It was tabled.

The resolution was adopted.

The other resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wright's resolution was taken up and was amended by adding after the words "free banking" the words "upon an equal basis as to the issue of currency with others."

The meeting then adjourned.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Another of Dr. B. C. Miller's Good Suggestions Concurred in by the Commissioners.

Sheriff Bradley's Bill of $7,340 for Dieting Prisoners Approved—Election Matters.

A meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held in the east wing of the old Court House, yesterday afternoon, President White in the Chair. There were present, Commissioners Ashton, Stearns, Herting, Lonergan, Harris, Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, Crawford, and Skelly.

LIBRARY FOR THE POOR AND INSANE.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities, asking that libraries be established at the County Hospital and Insane Asylum, for the benefit of the inmates.

Commissioner Ashton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Charities and the County Superintendent of Schools be, and they are hereby, instructed to select and procure, to the extent of $200 for the County Hospital, and $300 for the Insane Asylum and Poor House, books and periodicals of a proper character for a library to be attached to said institutions, under such rules and regulations as shall be established by the Superintendent of Public Charities, the bills, with the items thereof, to be submitted to this Board for its approval, duly certified, and that all persons who feel an interest in such of our unfortunate fellow-citizens as are inmates of said institutions, are respectfully invited to contribute toward the establishment of libraries for said institutions.

THE HOG AND COW QUESTION.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Charities requesting that the Warden of the Insane Asylum be authorized to sell the fat hogs belonging to the institutions, and to exchange twenty cows which do not give milk for others that do.

It was referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers, with power to act.

ELECTION MATTERS.

A communication was received from several Judges of Election, stating that the new election law required space between the names on the tickets, and, as the present ballot boxes were entirely too small to hold the tickets, that an additional ballot box be furnished each precinct.

The President remarked that the old boxes had better be discarded and larger ones procured, so as to avoid having two.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the communication be referred to the Clerk, with instructions to procure the additional boxes. Agreed to.

A communication was received from the Judges of Election of the Second Precint of the Twelfth Ward, asking that No. 420 West Randolph street be designated as the polling place. It was so ordered.

The resignation of Samuel Straus, Inspector of Election in the First Precinct of the Third Ward, was received and accepted, and P. A. Newton was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Commissioner Harrison said, in examining the election laws, he found that the Board of County Commissioners should define the boundaries of the election districts in the towns and city, instead of the Common Council. He offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the several towns within limits of the City of Chicago, said towns being the North town, West town, and South town, be divided into election districts, bounded as follows:

[Here follow the boundaries as fixed by the Council.]

On motion, the voting place in the Second Precinct of the Thirteenth Ward was fixed at No. 769 West Madison street.

C. F. Holman was appointed Inspector of Election in the First Precinct of the Sixteenth Ward; and the voting place of the Second Precinct of the same ward fixed at No. 516 Larrabee street.

R. C. Warren and S. H. McDermid were appointed Inspectors of the Second Precint of the Fifth Ward, the men previously appointed having refused to act.

Reuben Cleveland and Mr. Blanchard were appointed Inspectors of Election in the Second Precinct of the Third Ward, to fill vacancies.

SHERIFF'S BILLS.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts, to whom was referred the bill of Sheriff Bradley, for dieting prisoners prior to Sept. 1, 1872, amounting to $7,340, reported favorably, for the reason that the Constitution provided that all laws fixing the fees of county officers should extend to and be in force during their terms of office, provided they were in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of the Constitution; and because the Board of Commissioners had not up to, nor for some time after, the 1st of September, fixed any price for dieting prisoners under the act of the last Legislature.

The report was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HIGHWAY MONEY.

A resolution authorizing the County Clerk to pay over to the Supervisor of Lemont all the highway money to the credit of that town, and the Supervisor to pay the highway indebtedness of the town, was referred to the County Attorney.

The Board then adjourned.

MURDER TRIAL.

Arraignment of Thomas Cullen, Charged With Killing J. P. McWilliams.

A Jury Secured and the Hearing of Testimony Proceeded With.

Evidence of a Companion of Deceased—Statement of the Coroner.

The trial of Thomas Cullen, upon an indictment charging him with the murder of James P. McWilliams, a *Times* printer, on the 6th of September last, was begun in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, Judge Tree presiding.

MOTION TO QUASH.

Mr. John Mason, counsel for the defendant, entered a motion to quash the array of the Grand Jury for the October term, "because, at the time of the finding of the said indictment against the defendant herein, a full panel of the Grand Jury was not impanelled and sworn to transact whatever business might legally come before them during the present term of said Court;" and also moved to quash the indictment for the reason stated above, and because, at the time the indictment was found, 17 jurymen only had been sworn to act as Grand Jurors, instead of 23, as required by law.

The Court said that, while there could be no doubt as to the construction of the statute relating to the point raised, still to entertain the motions would be to wholly obstruct the process of justice, and the motions were therefore overruled.

THE JURY.

The prisoner was then arraigned and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, after which the impanelling of a jury was proceeded with. This occupied a large amount of time, as men were rare indeed who had not read an account of the crime in the newspapers, and from that had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. With the exception of three-quarters of an hour of recess, the time between 11:30 a. m. and 3 p. m. was consumed in the selection of jurors. When at last completed the panel stood as follows: I. N. Camp, piano dealer; Fred. F. Smith, sign painter; L. Boerlin, Vice-Consul of Switzerland; F. B. Tascott, clerk; F. Biner, fresco painter; H. Geardemers, restaurant and saloon keeper; P. Pemon, dealer in millinery goods; F. H. Foote, hardware dealer; Alfred Daniels, commission merchant; Geo. Rounds, real estate dealer.

OPENING ARGUMENT.

States Attorney Reed opened the case, directing the attention of the jury to the grave responsibilities resting upon them. He wished to state that he had no motives of revenge against the prisoner. He pitied the young man, but it was his duty to attempt to show that he had taken a young man's life without a shadow of provocation. The case could be attributed to nothing less than an utter disregard of human life, and the jury must not labor under the impression that it was necessary to show that there was hate and a plan of revenge in the heart in order to constitute the crime of murder. The States' Attorney expected to prove that McWilliams was an honest, hard-working boy, at work in the *Times* office, and living at home with his parents; that he was on his way home one night, with a companion, when they passed a crowd of men on the sidewalk, one of whom had fallen down; the two boys stopped to look, when some one cried out, "Don't shoot!" McWilliams turned to look, and was shot in the eye by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of Cullen, who had a revolver that night, and drew it, and took deliberate aim. The good name of the city, and the lives of men and their families, must be protected by the jury, and he urged a careful scrutiny of the evidence, and that they should do their duty fearlessly.

Mr. Mason waived any remarks.

THE COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. McCarthy, County Physician, testified to having made a *post mortem* examination upon the body of James P. McWilliams, finding a gunshot wound; the ball entering the right eye, fracturing the base of the skull, and lodging in the substance of the brain, causing death; he could not have lived more than three minutes.

Cross-examined: The ball penetrated into the brain about four inches; did not examine any other of the vital organs.

Mr. Reed. What do you say, beyond question, killed him? A. The gun-shot wound.

THE CORONER.

Coroner Stephens testified to having held an inquest on the body of James P. McWilliams, and was present at the *post mortem* examination.

Cross-examined: The body was recognized under oath by the young man who was with McWilliams.

Re-direct: Arrested Cullen the night of the murder; found him in his undershirt and pants in a back yard on Monroe street.

By Mr. Mason. Didn't you just tell Mr. Reed privately that you could swear to something further? A. I told him about making the arrest.

Q. What condition was Cullen in, taking him all in all.

Mr. Reed. I object to his stating anything about his condition as to sanity or drunkenness.

The Court. The witness may answer the question, and may be stopped if he tells anything objectionable.

The witness proceeded to say that he found Cullen with nothing on but an undershirt and pants; did not think he had on either boots or stockings; the shirt was cut low in the neck, like an undershirt; he seemed to be very much muddled; seemed to have been drinking a great deal that night.

Mr. Reed. I object to this evidence going before the jury.

Mr. Mason. It is as competent as the evidence concerning his clothes; it is a part of the *res gesta*.

The Court. I have ruled upon the question as to how far drunkenness is an excuse, and I have no reason to change my opinion. If the examination seeks to prove anything of that sort, I shall exclude it. Being subsequent to the killing, perhaps the objection would not be proper at this time.

Mr. Reed. I did not open this question as to sobriety. My question was limited as to his dress.

The Court. Then the defence cannot make the witness their own at this time. The evidence cannot be allowed to go to the jury.

Mr. Mason. Very well. It will come out half a dozen times before we get through.

MR. A. MOORE.

Mr. A. Moore testified as follows: Lives at No. 119 South Jefferson street; is a compositor on the *Times*; knew McWilliams for five or six years; he worked in the *Times* office as a substitute compositor; he died on Monday in the fore part of September; was with him on Clinton street between Adams and Monroe streets; were walking along, about 11 o'clock at night, and came to parties leaning against the fence; one of them tumbled over; several persons rushed up to see what was the matter; got separated from Jimmy, returned and saw that one of the men had hold of his arm; one of them said to witness, "What is the matter with you?" by that time Jimmy came up, and they walked away five or ten steps, when he heard a shot fired, and saw Jimmy drop; ran away a few steps; came back, and found that Jimmy was hurt; then ran to the *Times* office to give the alarm; the body was taken to the Union Street Police Station; the shot came from the rear; after it was fired the men all ran away; can't recognize the defendant as one of the party.

Cross-examined: Don't know what made the man tumble over into the yard; don't know how Jimmy came to get shot in the face, unless he had his head turned to see what was going on; neither witness nor McWilliams were under the influence of liquor; one or two of the crowd appeared to be drunk.

MAGGIE BLANCHARD.

Maggie Blanchard testified that she lives at No. 137 South Clinton street; is married; does not remember the day of the month when McWilliams was shot; it was on Monday in September; was wakened by a party on the street singing and making a good deal of noise; they then sat on the fence, evidently trying to get one of them into the house; saw the two young men come up; in a few moments heard a shot fired; the four ran away; the other ran toward the *Times* office; witness went out to the young man who was shot, and asked if he was hurt; he could not reply, but made a sort of rattling in his throat; witness thinks that Cullen was one of the party; has seen him before at No. 135, next door, at a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Pond; saw the flash of the pistol; it seemed to come from the party of four; heard but one shot.

Cross-examined: McWilliams seemed to be turning away to go when the shot was fired; witness was not over fifty feet from the spot; there was a gas-lamp in front of the house; had been in bed, but got up and looked out of the window; it was not the party of four that made the noise; they same from the south, and went by before the other crowd came along; is positive that she saw the flash; had been looking out of the window a little over half an hour before she saw the flash and heard the shot.

MARY M'GEARY.

Mary McGeary testified that she lives at No. 42 West Monroe street, a boarding-house kept by Mrs. Fitz; is slightly acquainted with defendant; has know him as "Corkey Cullen;" saw him twice that night—at 7 o'clock, and about 11; the latter time was about ten minutes before the shot was fired; he was on Monroe street, with three men, going toward Clinton street; after the shot heard some men running through the yard and up stairs; saw a man go under the sidewalk, come out, and go up stairs; about half an hour after the shooting Cullen came down stairs and jumped out of the window of the dining room; he wore a light hat; didn't notice whether he had his coat or boots on; saw him about 4 o'clock when he was arrested; he had an undershirt on and no hat; did not see him have the pistol.

Cross-Examined: Q. At the time he jumped through the window was he drunk or sober?

Mr. Reed. I object.

Mr. Mason sought to show this, because, if the man was sober, it would prove that he had an object in jumping from the window, and knew what he was about; while, if he was drunk, the act would have no significance.

The Court held that, with this bearing, the question might be competent. The act of jumping through the window might be considered a circumstance of guilt, and the question was put in order to explain that circumstance.

Q. Was he drunk or sober? A. I think he was drunk. He acted like it and looked like it. He was drunk before the shot was fired, I know, for I saw him on the sidewalk.

Mr. Reed objected to the latter phase of the question, and asked that it be struck out.

The Court did not understand that the question was asked with a view to making it an excuse for crime. The Jury would be instructed to the contrary. The only bearing of the question was as to the act of jumping through the window.

Witness added that before the shooting Cullen sang louder than any of the boys, and she could see that he was very drunk; he did not board at No. 42 Monroe street; don't know what clothes he had on when he came down stairs.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Informal Discussion of the Special Bail Question.

Disastrous Result of Appearing as a Witness Against a Policeman.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Present, a full Board. President Talcott occupied the chair.

THE SPECIAL BAIL QUESTION.

An informal discussion on the working of the rule that prisoners are henceforth not to be released upon special bail. All the Commissioners agreed that, though necessitated by law, it was oppressive. Commissioner Klokke complained that he had been informed that in a certain case where a bond had been approved by a Justice of the Peace, a police Captain had refused to accept it, or release a prisoner on bail.

Commissioner Sheridan said this must have been a mistake. He reminded the Board that until the Corporation Counsel had given a written opinion he would vote against the passage of the order. When this opinion was given, there was no alternative but to pass the order.

Commissioner Klokke suggested that it be reconsidered.

Commissioner Sheridan thought it could not be reconsidered. The ordinance must be considered first, and as it was going before the Council that (last) evening, it should be left.

Commissioner Klokke said he knew a case where a Captain commanding had refused to accept a bail bond of $300, in a case where the fine would not have exceeded $5.

Commissioner Talcott said that this Captain was acting under orders. He had committed an error himself in doing this very thing, and would make an apology before the Board when the time came. He was to be arraigned before the Board, he supposed.

Commissioner Klokke supposed so, too.

Secretary Ward explained that the question submitted to Mr. Tuley was a mistaken one. The deposit was not a bail, but merely an anticipation of the payment of the fine. If the subject were submitted to the Council it would be muddled worse than ever. Mr. Tuley would never have given that decision, if the question had been submitted to him fairly and in the right light.

Mr. Talcott. "Well, let that thing slide. Its going to the Council, and we shall have the wisdom of 40 men concentrated on it, instead of the wisdom of three."

FULL PEELERS.

John Moynihon, George H. Dittens, and James Braton, having served the required sixty days' probation, were declared appointed to the regular service of the Police Department.

The resignation of Officer Charles H. Loehle was, on motion, accepted.

TURNING THE TABLES.

Officer Carmon was charged with wilful maltreatment of a prisoner, using abusive language, and of conduct unbecoming an officer. James McCarthy was the party abused, Carmon having kicked him. Officer Delaney was one of the witnesses against the officer, and the latter endeavored to show him up as a drunkard and a beat. He succeeded in this endeavor to a degree that must have surpassed his most sanguine anticipations. He showed by Captain French and other policemen, that Delaney was frequently drunk; by the keeper of a restaurant that he never paid for his drinks, and was frequently in the restaurant with prostitutes and other bad characters; and that his behavior would have ended in his expulsion from the saloon, but for the star he wore.

The charges were dismissed, and inquiries made of Captain Gund as to the character of Officer Delaney.

D. Brayl and John Bucker were sworn in as special policemen for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, between Madison street and Summit Station.

LOUNGING ON BEAT.

Officers Sherman Hoyt and John Cotty were charged with inattention to duty and lounging on beat. The charges were dismissed and the officers cautioned to be more careful in future.

The Board adjourned.

Restoring the Old Landmarks.

The wholesale heavy hardware house of Hall, Kimbark & Co. have removed into their new store, on the old site, Nos. 80 to 84 Michigan avenue,—a massive iron and stone front building, 60x130 feet, with six floors, admirably lighted, railways, elevators, and all the appliances for handling their immense stock of iron, steel, nails, spikes, bolts, horse-shoes, vises, anvils, wagon and carriage wood materials, and carriage hardware. Their store is heated by steam, and has all the conveniences for receiving, storing, packing, and shipping goods which the experience of twenty-five years in the business could suggest. They have as large and complete a stock, and sell as many goods in their particular line, as any house in the United States. Their enterprise, integrity, and fair dealing have made their firm name a synonym for uprightness among Western merchants. Their trade is so directly connected with productive industry that its large and rapidly increasing volume measures the development and prosperity of the West. To such as they Chicago is indebted for the preservation of its mercantile honor, in its late fiery trial, and for the marvellous restoration which makes the New Chicago the wonder of all beholders.

Save Money.

It is well worth saving, and you can save it in buying a sewing machine, and get one of the best and most perfect machines in existence. The New Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine has reached a point of excellence and perfectness equalled by no machine in use, and the constantly and rapidly increasing demand, which is almost beyond their manufacturing capacity to supply, is convincing evidence that the merits and cheapness of this machine are being appreciated by the public. Salesroom at No. 378 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Bonds.

It should be borne in mind that there are no bonds in the market more desirable than the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. They bear 7 3-10 gold interest, payable semi-annually, are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, or $10,000, either coupon or registered, and can be had at par and interest. Their security is undoubted. Pamphlets and full information furnished on application. LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, General Agents.

—G. W. Griffin, United States Consul to Copenhagen, is gathering the material for an enlarged edition of the life of George D. Prentice.

NON-CONFORMISTS.

One Hundred and Seventeen of Them Spotted by the Police.

Work of the Temperance Bureau—A Demonstration Promised by the Germans.

The observance of the Sunday law is proved by the police reports to Superintendent Washburn, yesterday, not to have been so general as was supposed. While there were but few saloon-keepers who openly violated the law, there were over one hundred who sold liquor to whoever gained entrance to their places by way of back doors or side entrances. The police had special instructions to search out secret infractions of the law, and they succeeded admirably. Some of the proprietors, however, escaped detection, notably Burke, on Madison street, who sold whiskey and ale without any effort to conceal the fact. How he happened to elude the vigilance of the officers is inexplicable.

SATISFIED.

The Temperance Committee expressed themselves as satisfied, and point to the few arrests as evidence of the quietness and order which would prevail if the law was strictly enforced every Sunday. Their employes were engaged all day collecting evidence against saloon keepers who dispensed drinks openly or clandestinely, and hence the latter will be subject not only to a fine for ignoring the city ordinance, but will be prosecuted under the State law, and, if convicted, suffer the penalty it imposes—a fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the presiding Judge. The Committee think that the authorities have an opportunity to "distinguish themselves," and need only a little "back bone" to retain the stand they have taken.

THE VIOLATORS.

There are 2,334 licensed saloons in the city, and the number which kept open was about one in twenty—sufficient to supply ten thousand people with all the stimulant their exhausted condition required. Appended is a list of the proprietors whom the police caught in the act of violating the provisions of the Sunday ordinance:

NORTH SIDE.

Austin Gibbons, corner Bremer and Robbie streets; Lawrence Mahern, North Side Turner Hall; John McCaffery, No. 127 Sedgwick street; Joseph Hoch, No. 308 North avenue; John Taubman, No. 102 Wedder street; H. Miller, No. 183 Clybourn avenue; R. P. Ederce, No. 353 Larrabee street; F. Benzinger, No. 214 North avenue; F. Fahning, No. 216 Clybourn avenue; M. Gubenstein, No. 336 North avenue; James Brochdendorf, No. 205 Clybourn avenue; William Dub, No. 257 Larrabee street; John Dransburg, No. 279 Blackhawk; John Shurke, No. 755 North Halsted; Gohlieb Boger, corner of North avenue and Orchard; Christian Capreta, No. 235 North avenue; Jacob Volkman, No. 378 North avenue; John Hanswirth, No. 271 North avenue; A. Heim, No. 554 Sedgwick; Andrew Zeis, No. 386 North avenue; Philip Hellinger, Wells street, near North avenue; Frank Smith, No. 332 North avenue; Jacob Seramore, No. 334 North avenue; Gustav Hentschel, corner of Clybourn avenue and Mohawk; Charles Nibbs, No. 499 Larrabee; John Bartge, corner of Clybourn and Sheffield avenue; Henry Voss, No. 868 North Halsted; George Raman, No. 589 Larrabee; Christ Zuber, No. 88 Willow; Bouer & Co., No. 150 Willow; Anton Lamalts, northwest corner of Larrabee and Centre; John K. Miller, No. 889 North Clark; Michael Loeb, No. 517 Larrabee. Total, 33.

SOUTH SIDE.

B. Gindorff, No. 14 South Clark; Zens & Wahrbece, No. 130 South Clark; James O'Neil, No. 428 Fifth avenue; Fred. Besker, No. 359 Fifth avenue; William Hanson, No. 346 Fifth avenue; George Dupont, No. 306 South Clark street; Moses Weinburg, No. 390 South Clark street; Schreader & Bro., southeast corner of Clark and Jackson; Christopher Bicknor, No. 369 Fifth avenue; Nick Neybert, No. 358 Archer avenue; Tom Foley, No. 965 Wabash avenue; George Ring, No. 813 South Clark; Henry Woolf, President of Turner Association, Burlington Hall; W. Masacks, No. 26 Portland avenue; Wolf Reiser, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Wentworth avenue; John Locher, No. 332 Twenty-second; Frank Conrad, northeast corner of Eighteenth and Wentworth avenue; Christ Schell, No. 254 Cottage Grove avenue; Martin M. Smith, No. 232 Cottage Grove avenue; Bernard Huck, No. 181 Cottage Grove avenue; Liborne Gollhardt, corner Twenty-seventh and Cottage Grove avenue; Paul Kleiner, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Douglas Place; John Richardson, Cottage Grove House; Daniel Caddigan, No. 310 South Park avenue; John Stuttleman, No. 1213 South Halsted street; Joseph Betto, corner of Bonfield and Archer avenue; J. Kluforth, Archer avenue near Bonfield. Total, 27.

WEST SIDE.

Fred. Wachendore, No. 186 West Chicago avenue; Alex. Clark, No. 192 West Chicago avenue; Patrick Dilmore, No. 77 North Rucker; Henry Coleman, No. 363 West Chicago avenue; Frederick Miller, No. 249 Milwaukee avenue; August Rizzio, No. 267 West Chicago avenue; Henry Ackoff, No. 91 Mill avenue; J. Enderis, No. 96 Milwaukee avenue; Charles Capp, No. 158 West Randolph; Henry Jady, No. 251 West Lake; Mathean & Zemescherk, corner of Madison and Canal; Jacob Gastel, No. 113 South Canal; William Alvin, No. 134 West Jackson; John Jones, No. 123 South Canal; S. Agkroid, No. 133 South Canal; Charles Mahlman, No. 47 Milwaukee avenue; Robert Kahn, No. 209 West Randolph; S. G. Farrell, corner of Washington and Halsted; August Schiling, No. 25 West Randolph; M. Mascher, No. 143 West Randolph; Dennis Collins, No. 334 Fourth street; Schiller & Kenderson, No. 101 Milwaukee avenue; Charles Betto, No. 333 West Madison; Patrick W. Mortell, northeast corner of Wright and Jefferson; Edward Fitzgibbon, northwest corner of Wright and Jefferson; Flora Lagro, No. 490 South Canal; Matthew Barth, No. 119 West Twelfth; Jacob Mohr, West Twelfth street Turner Hall; John Reiser, No. 288 West Twelfth; Louis and Simon Hartman, No. 297 West Twelfth; Louis F. Thierry, No. 208 Blue Island avenue; Michael Laflamme, No. 40 Blue Island avenue; Urban Schintz, No. 287 West Twelfth; Joseph Schmidt, No. 17 Blue Island avenue; George Muir, No. 137 Blue Island avenue; Henry Gentzsch, No. 669 South Halsted; John Phlison, No. 429 South Canal; William Kuehl, No. 565 South Canal; Louis Schenning, No. 526 South Canal; Christian Fenn, southeast corner of Union and Twelfth streets; John Kramer, No. 535 South Canal; G. P. Frentat, No. 519 South Canal; John Greeley, No. 626 South Canal; Andrew White, No. 13 Meagher; Ernst Schultz, No. 614 South Halsted; Patrick Carbury, No. 243 Blue Island avenue; William Buzzie, No. 311 South Canal; Mr. Liskill, No. — Catherine; John Moran, No. 308 South Desplaines; John Quinn, No. 361 South Jefferson; T. T. Groskritz, No. 590 South Canal; W. Quinlan, No. 374 South Canal; Louis Repete, No. 84 Blue Island avenue; Raymond Fisher, No. 246 West Twelfth street; Robert Muhlman, No. 98 West Twenty-second; James E. Coe, No. 809 West Madison. Total, 57.

SUMMONS AND WARRANTS.

Application was made to the Police Magistrates yesterday morning for a summons or a warrant for the arrest of the persons named. For the better class, and most responsible of them, summons were issued and served; for the others, warrants were drawn up, thus enabling the bodies to be detained until the judgment of the Court, in case of conviction, can be satisfied. Were warrants not issued for them, they could elude the officers, and, if judgment was entered, great difficulty would be experienced in collecting the fine assessed. The list contains 117 names, and as every one of them will probably demand a trial by jury, months must elapse before they can be disposed of. Mr. Kelley, counsel for the Temperance Committee, claims that, under a decision of the Superior Court, the offenders cannot have a trial by jury, but must be examined and convicted or acquitted just as a drunken man is. The persons who were summoned have five days' grace, and those arrested on warrants were admitted to bail in the sum of $100 for their appearance next Saturday. Both will then be arraigned for a hearing, and a mode of procedure which will enable a rapid disposition of the cases to be made will probably be agreed to by the authorities and the defendants. The Committee propose to continue the prosecutions under the State law until every saloon is closed on Sunday; and, if any one is brought up a second or third time, propose to apply to the Mayor for a revocation of his license.

NOT RABID.

Mr. Kelley claims that he is not a "Rabid Democrat," as the *Staats Zeitung* asserted, and that the Committee are not acting with reference to politics, but simply as law-abiding citizens, who desire to see the laws enforced and peace and order prevail in the community.

A DEMONSTRATION.

We are informed that the Germans of the city, or those who oppose the enforcement of the law, will next Sunday make a grand demonstration through the city. It is stated that all the Turner and singing societies, headed by bands of music, and accompanied by wagon loads of "free beer," will parade the streets during the forenoon, and picnic at Wright's Grove in the afternoon and evening.

THE CASE OF MR. DUFFY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Knowing you to fight for the good cause, the Liberal platform of Cincinnati, &c., I would like through the columns of your wide-spread paper, ask you if I cannot sue the city for damages under the new liquor law, approved Aug. 1, 1872? The facts are very plain: I never got drunk on a previous Sunday, while there was no Sunday law, but knowing that all the saloons had to be closed yesterday, I got a gallon of O. K. bourbon out of a first-class wholesale store on State street, near Harrison, and, confined to my room, I drank it all and got so drunk that I demolished all of my furniture, and to-day feel the efforts of strong drink yet, as you can see by this writing. I can prove that I have never been drunk on any previous Sunday, and in consequence of this new order of Mr. Washburn, Police Superintendent, this accident happened. I hold the city responsible under the new liquor law. Please give your opinion, in your esteemed paper, whether I can do it or not, and if you think I can enter suit I shall do so at once, of course, in the name of my wife. Please excuse my bad writing for my nerve is unsteady. Yours respectfully,

EDWARD H. DUFFY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

Important alterations have been made in the seating of the theatre. Numerous broad aisles have been introduced and ample space left between sections, making the theatre the most commodious and comfortable in America. The furnaces are also in place, and the theatre is now thoroughly heated.

SECOND WEEK OF

MRS. JAMES A. OATES

AND HER COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

Every evening and Wednesday Matinee, Offenbach's last Comic Opera,

THE PRIMA DONNA OF A NIGHT

AND

AN ALARMING SACRIFICE.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JAS. A. OATES.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Randolph-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.

R. M. HOOLEY.............Sole Proprietor and Manager.

The Event of the Season! The Grand Opening of the GEM OF THE WEST! The audience dazzled and bewildered at the brilliancy and novelty of design of this "GORGEOUS BIJOU." The entertainments of the great

ABBOTT-KIRALFY COMBINATION

pronounced to be the most NOVEL and EXTENSIVE ever offered to the citizens of Chicago. Novelty after novelty in rapid succession, perfectly ASTOUNDING THE BEHOLDER!

THE CAT DUET,

by the GRATZ SISTERS, received with shouts of laughter and applause. The performance of the

JEE BROTHERS

A MARVEL OF ORIGINALITY AND A WONDER! The whole presented in the gorgeous Ballet Pantomime of the

3 Hunchbacks.

Grand ABBOTT-KIRALFY MATINEES Wednesdays and Saturdays. Seats secured in advance. Matinees commence at 2 p. m. Doors open at 1 p. m.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN................Lessees and Managers.

UNEXAMPLED ARRAY OF FRESH ATTRACTIONS

TO-NIGHT,

And Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

Engagement of the wonderful European Dualogue Artists, MR. and MRS. CHARLES YOUNG.

The child-wonder, the Infant Violinist, AMERICUS.

Re-appearance of the Champion Jig Dancer of the world, MASTER BARNEY.

First week of the great Ethiopian Comedian, PETE LEE.

WILLIAM CARLTON, MISS JENNIE GILMER, C. A. GARDNER, and the COMEDY COMPANY.

The accomplished Star Premiere Danseuse, MISS BETTIE REMMELSBERG, and

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE,

IN TWO GRAND BALLETS.

The performance will conclude with the Comedietta called

THE IRISH TIGER.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Union Park Congregational Church.

JAMES T. FIELDS,

THE POET-PUBLISHER,

will deliver his great Lecture, never before heard by the general public, having been given only before a select audience of authors and literati,

"TENNYSON,"

The Personal Reminiscences of a Thirty Years' Intimate Acquaintance.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. For sale at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; Horton's Library, 631 West Lake-st.

NIXON'S.

The Sensation of the Season.

MAFFITT & BARTHOLOMEW'S

GREAT PANTOMIME TROUPE.

Flick & Flock.

The Funniest Pantomime. The Newest Tricks. The Largest Troupe. The Most Original Specialties.

Old prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at popular prices. Box Office open daily, for the sale of reserved seats, at 9 a. m.

NIXON'S.

2,800 People Present

To witness the first performance of

FLICK AND FLOCK,

MAFFITT & BARTHOLOMEW'S

Great Pantomime Troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday evening, Oct. 21, 1872, first appearance in Chicago of the beautiful and gifted young artiste, Mrs.

F. S. CHANFRAU,

Whose rare sympathetic powers, cultured brilliancy of style, and artistic refinement have established her as a perfect representative of those characters which derive their chief charms from womanly grace and sweetness, and as a peerless interpreter of CONTEMPORANEOUS COMEDY.

First performance in Chicago of an entirely new play, THE FRENCH VERSION OF

EAST LYNNE,

The strongest of emotional plays.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS

AND

Burlesque Company.

An entire change of programme. GEORGE AND CHARLES REYNOLDS as THE HOTTENTOTS. The fellow that looks like me—VINEGAR BITTERS. Feast of Magic. New Songs and new Dances. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

Charming, Delightful

SARATOGA!

The most brilliant entertainment in the city. Every night and Saturday Matinee.

Next week—MAGGIE MITCHELL.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CH'CH

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERT,

At the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, on

Tuesday Eve., Oct. 22, 1872,

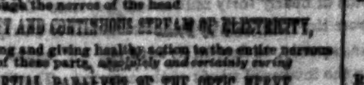
Under the direction of

Mr. G. C. Knopfel.

Tickets, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. To be obtained on the South Side at Knopfel's Music Store, 380 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av. On the West Side, at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st. For further particulars see programmes.

SPECTACLES.

New Application of Electricity.



J. MOSES' ELECTRO-GALVANIC

SPECTACLES!

Attached to these Spectacles are two scientifically constructed Galvanic Batteries—unseen when worn—delivering through the nerves of the head

A SOFT AND CONTINUOUS STREAM OF ELECTRICITY,

Vitalizing and giving healthy action to the entire nervous system of these parts, absolutely and certainly curing

PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF THE OPTIC NERVE, WEAK OR DISEASED VISION, NEURALGIA OF THE HEAD OR FACE, LOSS OF MENTAL ENERGY,

And a host of Nervous Diseases, arising from depression of the nervous system.

W. H. GILLMORE, Editor of The People, Concord, New Hampshire, SAYS: "They are perfect in every respect. Previous to using them I had abandoned reading and writing by gas-light. * * From the first hour of their use we realized a most grateful relief, and since using them I have frequently been engaged until midnight with no pain or inconvenience to my eyes."

Wholesale and Retail Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Apply to J. MOSES, 398 Main-st., Hartford, Conn.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*6:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*11:00 a. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p. m.	*7:15 p. m.

‡ Mondays excepted. *Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	§7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*3:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:25 a. m.
Springfield Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	†8:15 p. m.	*7:25 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a. m.	*2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*9:00 a. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*5:15 p. m.	*5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 p. m.	*7:25 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Market-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

Leave Chicago	† 9:40 a. m.	‡8:25 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	† 6:00 p. m.	‡3:25 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	†10:55 p. m.	‡8:25 a. m.

†Mail and Express, except Sunday. ‡Lightning Express, except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 8:55 p. m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a. m.	†3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 a. m.	†2:30 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	†9:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a. m.	†10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a. m.	†4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p. m.	†7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a. m.	†7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p. m.	†5:30 a. m.

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a. m.	*9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:20 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	*†9:00 p. m.	*†6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p. m.	*2:25 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a. m.	8:20 p. m.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†8:00 a. m.	‡7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Mail	†5:00 a. m.	†6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p. m.	†8:40 a. m.

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-Second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†8:20 p. m.	§*6:00 a. m.
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†8:20 p. m.	†6:00 a. m.
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*5:30 a. m.	*7:20 p. m.
Grand Trunk Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

American

BOLT & NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON,

184 Second-st., Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts, Building Bolts, Fish-Bar Bolts, Carriage Bolts, Fire Bolts, Machine Bolts, Lag Screws, Washers, Hot Pressed Nuts.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 p. m. to 5.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 113 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. F. Brooks,

Chicago, Ill., office 419 South Clark-st., corner of Polk, cures all forms of Cancers, Ulcers, Wens, and Schirrous Tumors, Sexual and Urinary diseases, and all difficulties of a delicate nature incident to the generative organs. A Treatise describing causes, symptoms, and effects, for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.

On Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Drawing takes place every 17 days. Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish bank notes, gold, silver, and Government bonds. We have no agents in the United States. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

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Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, Delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 423 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will receive the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Foreign News by Telegraph—Miscellaneous Telegraphic News—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—New York Letter: The Two Tribunes and Their Traducers; Horace Greeley's Views of the Possible Future; Frondes as a Lecturer; Oriental Literature—A Consummate Villain—Pennsylvania's Leading Administration Man—The Bouvous Desertion Case in New York City—The City Law Courts—Characteristics of the London News—Personal Items.

THIRD PAGE—Greenbacks: Chicago Business Men Discuss the Question of Inflation or Non-Inflation—Cook County Legislature—The Cullen Murder Trial—Board of Police—Non-Conformist Liquor Sellers Brought to Time—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Reciprocity and Free Navigation—The English Coal Famine—Hendricks and Pendleton—Editorial Paragraphs—Political.

FIFTH PAGE—City in Brief—The North Shore Drive—Laura Fair's Mother Seeks Self-Destruction—Liberal Appointments—Destruction of the West Side Omnibus Company's Barn; Fifty Horses Burned; Loss, $25,000—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—City, Monetary, and Commercial Record—Marine News.

SEVENTH PAGE—Another Chapter of the Chicago Immigrant Runner Business—General Sheridan and Lieutenant General Sheridan Visit the Board of Trade—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Boarding, Wants, &c.

EIGHTH PAGE—Common Council: Remedy Proposed by the Mayor for Omnibus Racing—The Chicago & Pacific Railroad War—The City Tax Levy for 1873—Amusements—Miscellaneous Telegraph News.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Abbott-Kiralfy troupe. "Three Hunchbacks."

MCVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Revival of B. G. Howard's comedy "Saratoga."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, near Madison. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau. The French version of "East Lynne."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue and Congress street. Mrs. Oates' Burlesque Troupe, "Prima Donna of a Night."

STAR LECTURE COURSE—Union Park Congregational Church. James T. Field, of Boston. "Tennyson."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Company.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines, between Madison and Washington streets. Variety Entertainment; burlesque, ballet, minstrelsy.

NIXON'S—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Moffitt and Bartholomew Pantomime Troupe.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE—Corner of Harrison street. McEvoy's Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

FIRE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER!
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The sale of the double Fire Anniversary Number still continues at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room, 15 Canal-st.

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TRIBUNE COMPANY.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, October 22, 1872.

D'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation, is dead.

The trial of Thomas Cullin, for the murder of the lad James P. McWilliams, on Clinton street, a few weeks ago, began yesterday in the Criminal Court.

A bank, to be known as the Deseret National Bank, with Brigham Young as President, and a capital of $200,000, has been authorized by the Treasury Department.

A fire broke out, last night, in a truck barn on West Madison street, which communicated to the stables of the West Side Omnibus Company, destroying the latter and several adjoining houses. A number of horses were lost.

Tweed has been indicted again, and so has Hall—the indictment against the latter containing seventy-eight counts. While the new vigor for indicting is excellent, nothing is done in the matter of trying any of the thieves until after the election.

Advices from Idaho, by way of San Francisco, represent that a general Indian outbreak is imminent in the Territory. These Administration pets are engaged in a wholesale stealing of cattle, and do not hesitate to shoot at the lawful owners thereof.

Destructive prairie fires, in the neighborhood of Omaha, have destroyed many houses, barns, and fences, together with large quantities of hay and grain, for thirty miles west of that city. The army barracks were threatened, but, through the exertions of the soldiers, who fought the flames all night, were saved.

At the meeting of business men, in Philadelphia, yesterday, to consider the proposed additional issue of greenbacks, resolutions to approve the continuance of Secretary Boutwell's present policy of buying bonds to relieve the money market were referred to a committee, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The Council, last night, at the suggestion of the Mayor, passed an ordinance requiring all omnibus-drivers to take out a license, which license, in case of misconduct, can be revoked. An ordinance, providing for a new fire-engine house in the district bounded by Halsted, Randolph, Centre avenue, and Harrison streets, was also passed.

One week after the election, Bill Mann, the Prosecuting Attorney in Philadelphia, appeared in the Court of Quarter Sessions in that city and, calling a jury in the various indictments against Yerkes, submitted them without testimony, that the jury might acquit the accused. He did this, as he said, that Yerkes, before embarking anew in business, should stand fair on the record.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday, writing upon the saloon-closing by the police on Sunday, declares that "the people of Chicago were unanimous in their condemnation of Mayor Medill and Elmer Washburn. The first is accused, and rightly, too, that he ordered the execution of the Sunday law because he feared that, in case of Grant's re-election, he may lose some of the value of his shares in THE TRIBUNE, and, therefore, wants to create a political reaction. Elmer Washburn received the severest censure, because, as a temperance fanatic in disguise, he acted well at first only to spring from the ambush in the last moment. He accomplished that for one Sunday, but for one only. *Eight days from to-morrow, things will look different.*"

The Common Council, last night, approved the assessment for city taxes for the year 1872. The details foot up:

North Division—Real estate	$ 29,111,270
Personal	2,009,430
Total	$ 31,120,700
South Division—Real estate	$114,220,900
Personal	26,740,000
Total	$140,960,900
West Division—Real estate	$ 66,751,670
Personal	15,570,060
Total	$111,322,670
Grand total	$283,473,270

The Council also passed an ordinance imposing a tax upon this valuation of 15 mills on the dollar.

The Maryland and Virginia Boundary Commission, which was in session in Baltimore, last week, to settle the boundary line between the two States, adjourned, on Saturday last, to the 7th of November next, without coming to any agreement. On the last evening several compromises were offered on each side, but they were successively rejected. Finally, when the last proposition of the Virginia Commissioners was declined, they announced they had nothing further to submit. The variance between the two States is as to the Potomac boundary, each State claiming to the farthest low-water mark of that river. The claim is an important one, as it gives to the successful State jurisdiction, not only over the channel of the river, but also over a number of small islands, and affects some very valuable oyster-grounds.

The California papers are beginning to claim that that State will soon be the great wheat-producing State of the Union. They assert that, owing to the absence of rain during the summer and fall months, the wheat-crop ripens perfectly, and can be so harvested as to be shipped to any part of the world without injury. During the last season, the State, with her small population of 600,000, produced 30,000,000 bushels, which found a market in China, Japan, Nevada, and Arizona. The Californians are now looking toward the Atlantic and English markets, and the papers are urging the farmers to make preparations for the future by providing warehouses for storage, and selling directly to the agents of foreign houses. The *Morning Call* says: "The farmers may just as well fill orders for cargoes of wheat, to be shipped to England, as the present dealers. It is only a question of combination among themselves."

One of the most important questions which will come before the British Parliament, as soon as it assembles, will be that of Irish Education. The Roman Catholics will demand a denominational system, and the prospects are that a severe battle will be fought over it in Parliament. Under these circumstances, the following figures and facts, which form the groundwork of the Catholic demand, will be of interest. At the close of 1871, there were 1,021,700 children on the rolls of the national schools, of whom 821, 769 were Catholics and 199,669 Protestants,—the Catholic pupils thus forming about 80 per cent of the whole number. More than half of the Roman Catholic pupils, 417,018, are educated in schools which are taught exclusively by Roman Catholic teachers. There are 252 schools which are absolutely unmixed in a Protestant sense. Of the 873,796 pupils on the books of schools with a mixed attendance, 364,347 are Roman Catholics, in 2,589 schools, taught by Roman Catholic teachers, and having only the small number of 26,863 Protestant pupils. In 3,166 schools taught by Protestant teachers, there are 196,785 Protestant pupils and 26,285 Roman Catholics. The remaining 27,516 children are quite evenly mixed in 123 schools, chiefly in Ulster. The decided preponderance of Roman Catholic attendance will undoubtedly secure some of the changes which are in agitation, but it is decidedly questionable whether Parliament will concede all that is asked for.

RECIPROCITY AND FREE NAVIGATION.

The National Board of Trade has at last reached a decision as to what ought to be done with respect to our trade with Canada. The proposition adopted is that Congress be memorialized to authorize a commission, acting under the State Department, to arrange the terms of a treaty with Great Britain for the establishment of reciprocal trade with the Canadian Dominion on a liberal basis; the treaty to contain some guarantee that the Canadian Government will so enlarge the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals as to secure navigation for the largest classes of vessels, and upon terms of equality to the people of both countries.

We congratulate the National Board of Trade and the people of Canada and of the United States upon the great advance in sound public opinion as shown in the almost unanimous vote by which this recommendation was adopted. The other opposing propositions were, one from Buffalo urging Congress to appropriate some $15,000,000 to enlarge the Erie Canal, and one in favor of reciprocity with the canal enlargement left out. It was gravely asserted in the Board of Trade that New York could not be expected to enlarge her canals for the benefit of the people of other States; and the same gentleman who made this remark was opposed to permitting Canada to enlarge the Welland Canal, lest trade should be diverted from an American to a foreign port! New York, then, so far as this gentlemen represents her, refuses to open a canal through her own territory except by a tax upon the whole country, and protests against Canada opening her canals at her own expense and making them free to the people of both countries. New York has had the Erie Canal in operation over 40 years; she has drawn from it a revenue more than double its cost, including interest; it has made New York City the commercial metropolis of the nation. With a surplus of nearly forty millions of revenue drawn from the Erie Canal, the State refuses to enlarge its capacity, to deepen it, widen it, or adapt it to the increased wants of the country. The City of New York, unmindful of the wealth which this canal has borne to its doors—unmindful of the fact that her commercial supremacy is due to the canal which bore to her merchants the entire products of the great West—refuses to take any steps to make that canal adequate to the increased trade of the country.

It is one of those absurdities which ought to be banished, at least from the debates of a Board composed of commercial men, to assume that the State of New York is not interested in the trade of the Erie Canal, and that if the people of the West want an enlarged canal they must pay for it. Apart from the fact that the country has paid for the present canal twice over, if New York wants the trade of the West, it is as much her duty to furnish a highway for that purpose as it is for the City of New York to provide paved streets for the convenience of those doing business therein. There is no more reason for taxing the country $20,000,000 to enlarge the Erie Canal than there is for taxing it $40,000,000 to enlarge the Pennsylvania or the James River Canals. If New York does not want the trade of the West, and, therefore, refuses the means of reaching that city, then the West must seek a market by that route which offers the best facilities.

The natural outlet of the Northwest is by the St. Lawrence. That river is within a foreign jurisdiction. Its navigation is interrupted for a certain distance by natural obstructions. Years ago, the Canadians overcame these obstructions in great part by canals which, like the Erie, were adequate at the time for the commerce that then existed. But trade is no longer to be carried on in the small craft that floated thirty years ago. Larger canals, adapted to steam navigation, are now needed, and Canada, with an enterprise and public spirit which must eventually succeed, is about to widen and deepen her canals that the steamers and propellers which leave Chicago may make continuous voyage to Montreal, or into Lake Champlain, thus furnishing New England with breadstuffs direct, and filling all orders for exportation at Montreal. The fact that this will increase the volume of receipts and shipments at Montreal is of the least possible concern. Corn, which sells at 92½ cents in Liverpool brings the producer 15 cents at the railway station in Iowa. The 77 cents difference is the cost of transportation. If Canada gives us continuous steam navigation from Chicago to Montreal, thereby reducing the cost of transportation 20 cents per bushel and adding that sum to the value of the corn in the hands of the producer, then the Canadian Government performs a benefaction to the twenty millions of grain producers in the country, and the fact that Montreal is a foreign port ceases to have the least significance.

If we can get twenty cents or one cent more per bushel for corn and wheat sent East by way of the St. Lawrence than we can for the same grain sent by the Erie Canal, can New York City expect that the Western States will not avail themselves of the more profitable route? Grain at Montreal is as near Liverpool as grain at New York, and every cent taken off the cost of getting it to either of these places is a cent added to the value of the article on the farm. The Canadians ask a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty—a treaty which was beneficial to us as well as to them while it remained in force. What is so easily granted as this? How small a price it is to pay for so great a boon. The National Board of Trade is to be congratulated that, after so many years of discussion, it has been able to overcome old prejudices and all selfishness, and now give this measure a strong and nearly unanimous approval.

HENDRICKS AND PENDLETON.

The Democratic Committees of Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, have frankly stated that, in the recent elections in those States, the Liberal Republicans did all that was promised and expected of them, and that there was nothing to prevent the election of Kimball, in Maine, Buckalew, in Pennsylvania, and the Liberal tickets in Ohio and Indiana, save the falling off in the Democratic vote. Had the Democratic vote of Pennsylvania been polled for Buckalew, he would have been elected, notwithstanding the enormous frauds.

When the Baltimore Convention adjourned, there were a number of Democratic voters in the country who did not like Mr. Greeley; who had been educated to look upon him as an enemy and life-long opponent of Democratic principles. These gentlemen declined to accept Mr. Greeley, just as other Democrats would have declined to accept Mr. Adams, Mr. Chase, Mr. Curtin, Mr. Clay, Judge Davis, or any other person of Republican or Whig antecedents. These persons have no feeling in common with the supporters of Grant, but, being opposed to Greeley, they have kept silent, taking no part in the election. But, for every one of these Democrats who, upon principle, failed to vote for Kimball, Buckalew, and Hendricks, there was another Democrat who, having no principle, used Mr. Greeley's nomination as a pretext for selling his vote. These latter had no difficulty in finding buyers. The Grant leaders had money, and were prepared to purchase whatever was in the market. If they could not purchase Democratic voters at five dollars a head, they were prepared to pay $500 to any Democratic election judge who would count 100 Buckalew votes as so many for Hartranft; it was immaterial to the purchasers whether the votes were actually delivered in the box, or delivered in the official count; they looked to the Democrats to furnish the required vote, and were ready to pay down the stipulated price. A Pennsylvania politician, who reached this city on the morning of Oct. 8, the day of the election, while in his cups at a hotel, declared that he knew from personal knowledge that Hartranft would be elected in Pennsylvania, and that the Republicans would carry the Legislature and State ticket in Indiana; he said these results were not open to any doubt, because they had been purchased and paid for, and only the forms of delivery were needed. This statement is verified in the results in Pennsylvania and partly in Indiana. In the lower wards of Philadelphia, there was a complete revolution, not by tens or twenties, but by thousands; so in Luzerne County, where the Democratic vote went over by thousands to Hartranft; so in the cities of Reading and Harrisburg, and in every place where that class of Democratic voters were within the reach of money.

President Grant's chance, and the only chance he has to be re-elected, is in securing by purchase a portion of the Democratic party, not merely to abstain from voting, but to vote directly for him. The Democratic vote is divided into three classes: 1. The Democrats who will vote for Greeley and the Liberal tickets for State officers and Congressmen; 2. Those who propose to abstain from voting; and, 3. Those whose votes have been purchased by the Grant organization. The importance to General Grant of avoiding an adverse decision at the fall elections forced his party to purchase at least 6,000 Democratic votes in Maine, thereby carrying that State, and electing all the Republican Congressmen. An even larger proportionate vote was purchased in Pennsylvania. But, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the Democratic vote which is not purchasable and which was not polled in October, is more than enough, if polled in November, to give the Electoral vote of those States to Horace Greeley. In this city and State there have been some purchases of local captains; there has been a large Democratic addition to the list of Custom House employes; but the wholesale purchase business has not begun yet; even if it be adopted here as extensively as in other places, the Democratic vote which is not purchasable, if all polled in November, can, with the Liberal Republicans, give Mr. Greeley the Electoral vote of Illinois.

To the venal and purchasable, no matter of what party, it is useless to address argument. But, to those members of the Democratic party who propose to elect Grant by non-voting, the recent elections must certainly present matters for serious consideration. Those elections show a combination of the Republicans of the extreme, vindictive policy, with the corrupt, venal, and purchasable white men of all parties, and the uninformed, clannish, and equally vindictive negro population. Against this combination of the followers of Butler and Morton, the dishonest and saleable voters, and the negroes, is it not the duty of every honest, law-abiding friend of personal liberty, responsible Government, and fair elections, to bury all past prejudices against men, and unite to rescue the country from a Government chosen by such means, and relying upon such support. The Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON and the Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, two Democrats who are above all suspicion of personal interest, will deliver a series of addresses in this State during the next ten days, beginning at the meeting at Madison and Market streets to-night. They know that the whole Democratic vote, if polled, together with the Liberal Republicans, can carry their own States for Greeley. What is true of Ohio and Indiana is true of Illinois, and we invite those Democrats who have intended not to vote at all to hear these two statesmen, who by reason of their intellectual ability and personal integrity, are unquestionably the leading Democratic statesmen of the country.

THE ENGLISH COAL-FAMINE.

A despatch, printed in our last issue, states that orders have already been received at Baltimore for the purchase of coal for the English market, which indicates that there is little prospect at present of any abatement of the coal-famine in that country. The latest English mails give anything but a cheerful account of the coal business. The dearth does not grow out of any exhaustion of the supply, but out of the miners' strikes, which have wrought serious consequences, not only in the extraordinary rise in the price of coal, but in the iron business, which intimately sympathizes with coal. The strike of the miners was followed by a strike of the iron-workers, and this was followed by a strike of the wives of both against the butchers, while the general public is indignant against the employers for raising the price of iron and coal, which the policy of their men rendered inevitable. The effects of the rise in England have been felt in France and Belgium, where the dealers have not only been selling at very remunerative prices, but have stepped in and taken away a part of the English iron trade, because they could undertake contracts at lower figures. The French dealers in coal have shrewdly taken advantage of the rise across the channel, and, giving as an excuse that the coal was all being sent to England, have raised the price from ten to twelve francs per ton for household purposes, while, in reality, the home production has not diminished, the importations are equal to former years, and the quantity in bond is unusually large. A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who has been travelling through the coal districts, gives some interesting details of the condition of the miners, which led to the strikes and the subsequent rise in prices. He represents that, hitherto, the miner has been as much at the mercy of the employer as if he wore collar and chain. He is not a citizen, having neither municipal, parochial nor Parliamentary vote. He is dumb in every council. He lives in the pit village, near the mouth of the pit—must live there, as there is no other place for him—and lives rent free, house accommodations being part of his wages, which makes the employer responsible for the manner in which he lives, and for the vice and squalidness which make the miner reckless of all the obligations he owes to society. The correspondent in question draws the following picture of the miners' hovels in the district of Durham:

> The walls inside are like those outside—fissured, honey-combed, rotting. The sky is visible through the bare sloping roof; there is not a cupboard in the place, nor the vestige of a scrap of furniture. In one corner, resting on four stones, is the door between the front and back room, which has been taken off its hinges, and, with the dirty bundles of rags upon it, is made to serve as bed for the family. There are six children, and a haggard, wretched mother; not one of the family is so clad as to comply with the rudimentary requirements of decency, nor is there a morsel of food in the place. We pass on up and down more close-packed rows, back-to-back, of squalid broken-roofed hovels, whose walls are rotten and mouldering, whose floors are damp, and the wretchedness of whose interiors, spite of good furniture in many cases, is only exceeded by the abject misery and foul horrors of the exterior surroundings. The haggard women beset my companion as we pass, and pray to be removed into better houses. Have we come to see about repairs? "We canna live in sor hoose, measter!" God knows I do not wonder at it; who but pigs could? Home love, sobriety, domestic comfort, modesty, godliness,—is it not a bitter mockery to imagine the possibility of such things in holes and amid surroundings at which a savage would shudder? The privies in Coxhoe one may reckon easily on his fingers. The night-soil is cast upon the ground around the houses, first to saturate it with sewage, then to percolate into the adjoining beck, and finally to be drunk by the people of Durham. The solid garbage accumulates on the ash-heaps; filth, fish-bones, cabbage-blades and ashes make up the mounds which in some cases lean against the walls, never are many steps distant from the doors.

The coal proprietors assert that the present dearth is attributable to the miners' preference for coarse and scottish recreation, rather than for making large and steady wages by continuous work, without stopping to consider that, if this be true, then they are directly responsible for it by neglecting the social elevation of the miners' condition. The remark of a squalid woman, in one of these hovels, to the correspondent from whom we have quoted, answers the assertion of the proprietors: "If we be treated like beasts-esses, then we acts as beasteesses." The very strike of these miners shows the falsity of the assertion. It is a protest against this bad housing, and shows that the miner wants something better. The coal miners' strike in England is the fierce, ungovernable revolution against wrong, which has grown out of every species of serfdom the world over, the assertion of independence, the craving for better things, and the determination to have them, which are the inevitable outgrowths of slavery. If, then, the coal and iron employers want to retain their business, and not find the United States filling their customers' orders for coal, and France and Belgium competing successfully with them in iron-work, their course is plain enough to see. These old wrongs always right themselves, sometimes by the revolution of labor and prices, sometimes by the revolution of the sword and cannon. Labor and capital must find a common meeting-ground, and slavery is the poorest form of labor in which capital can invest.

With regard to the condition of the coal trade in this country, it can hardly be said that the presence of English orders in our markets is altogether pleasant. It is taken for granted, on all sides, that coal will be higher next season than this. The *Iron World*, of Pittsburgh, Oct. 8, says: "The receipts of coal during the last week have been quite large, yet there are no stocks on hand worthy of mention, and coal may be considered scarce. The coal men are extremely and unwisely reticent, and will impart but little information as regards the receipts and shipments, and, consequently, we can only give a meagre report." Louisville is threatened with a coal famine. The *Ledger* of that city says that the amount of coal which Louisville consumes during a year is about 9,000,000 bushels, and that there are not 50,000 bushels of coal in the city, including that in the yards and the 20,000 bushels in the boats on the river. The *Ledger* adds: "Unless something is done, and that speedily, it is feared the great factories and furnaces will have to suspend, for they cannot stand the present prices, and their supply is by no means as full as last year. It is a pity that we are so dependent upon foreign sources of supply, but it is our own fault." The facts which we have given above, the famine in England, the English orders in our market, the famine at Louisville, and the prospect for high prices ahead, intimately concern the public, for it is the public which must pay the piper.

Our readers will remember that, some time since, Mr. S. Baring Gould, the eminent English antiquarian, very satisfactorily demonstrated that the historical assertions concerning William Tell were all untrue, from the fact that there never was any such person as William Tell. The statement has been reiterated many times since, and additional antiquarian discoveries have confirmed Mr. Gould's iconoclastic announcement. The Swiss, however, have hitherto refused to give up their hero, but must do so now, as the Historical Society of the Old Swiss Cantons have been investigating the subject, and rather sorrowfully, but positively, dispose not only of Tell, but Gessler also. They say: "Tell never refused to lift his hat; never fired at an apple on his son's head, although the very crossbow with which the deed was done is exhibited in Zurich; he never crossed the Lake of Lucerne in a tempest of wind and rain; he never boldly jumped upon the Tell Platte; never spoke his speech in the defile at Kussnacht; and never shot the Landvogt," etc., etc., and wind up with the statement: "There never was a Landvogt Gessler, nor a William Tell." This settles the question beyond all cavil, although it will not allay the public indignation against those mousing antiquarians who are upsetting the popular idols, one by one. Be the legend of Tell true or not, it has done splendid service the world over, in the cause of liberty, manly courage, and nobility of character; and they might have left it alone to go on with its good work, without any damage to the cause of truth. While new heroes are growing so scarce, it seems a pity to lose the old ones.

We have received the following note from Professor Aiken, of Baltimore, the chemist who made the analysis in the case of the lady supposed to have been poisoned by Dr. Schoeppe, and, later, in the case of the person supposed to have been poisoned by Mrs. Wharton:

> BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 19, 1872.
>
> *To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*
>
> SIR: To-day, for the first time, I have seen a copy of your issue of the 12th ult., containing comments on the Schoeppe case. These comments, I feel sure, would not have been penned if the writer had been aware of my exact relation to that case. It has suited interested parties to misrepresent me for a very long time; and, in the absence of all explanation on my part, it is not strange that those who do not know me should have accepted such misrepresentations as truths. In a Baltimore paper of the 21st ult. I have given a brief statement of facts in relation to this matter, which statement you will find inclosed. I appeal to your sense of justice to relieve me from the false position in which (innocently on your part) I have been placed before your numerous readers. I remain, respectfully, yours, etc., W. L. AIKEN.

THE TRIBUNE commented upon the case as presented in the current news of the day published in the Maryland and Pennsylvania papers, and certainly from no purpose to do Dr. Aiken any injustice, personal or professional. For thirty years he has been eminent in science, nor was his learning or ability ever questioned until the Schoeppe and Wharton cases, when he had the misfortune, justly or unjustly, of being severely handled by other scientists and by the legal profession. Men of science do not seem to be above the jealousies and rivalries of less learned men, and the acquittals of Dr. Schoeppe and Mrs. Wharton have given those opposed to him a triumph which, to the public, who do not undertake to decide the scientific questions involved, may have an undue weight in determining the merits of the controversy. We disclaim any purpose to do Dr. Aiken any injustice, and regret that, following the current publications concerning him, which were uncontradicted, we have even seemed to misrepresent him.

The State Librarian of Connecticut, Mr. Hoadley, is doing a work for that State which, it is to be wished, somebody would do for every other. He is publishing, in a series of volumes, the public records of Connecticut Colony, taken from the manuscripts that have been hidden away for many years in New Haven and Hartford, and in London. The Public Record office, in the latter city, is rich in manuscripts relating to American colonial history. So, also, are such of the French archives as have escaped the touch of Time and Communists. These archives teem with facts concerning the early history of Illinois. The Spanish records of the eighteenth century must be studied, too, by the man who would write that history well. It is a curious fact that these two alien nations across the sea have taken far more care to preserve the history of Illinois than the State herself has. No Legislature has ever deemed it worth while to appropriate a few hundred dollars either to collect originals or copies of these old manuscripts, or to take sufficient care of the new manuscripts with which its session filled the office of the Secretary of State. The public records of the State are in a very imperfect condition. Valuable papers have been borrowed and then forgotten, and often stolen outright. More emphatically than almost any other community do we need the services of some such man as Mr. Hoadley, to save what can be saved from the wreck of the records of Illinois as a Colony, a Territory, and a State.

Buskin will find fresh opportunities for his elegant and scholarly grumbling in the projected plans of some capitalists to make Rome a place of fashionable resort. It is now intended to build a whole *quartier* in the latest and grandest style of architecture; to accomplish which, some of the most notable ruins will have to be removed or destroyed. Two canals are also to be cut, to bring the salt waters of the Mediterranean to the city, so that there may be seabaths; and a race-course is also to be established. At the present rate of progress, the fine flavor of antiquity which pervades the Eternal City will soon be lost, and the grand old historical associations which cluster about it will give place to the frivolities and dissipations of the fashionable present. Railroads, steamboats, canals, horse-races and hotels will make short work of the ancient gods, the sports of the Coliseum, the triumphal chariots, the low-browed, big-thewed Roman warriors, and the stately Roman women. Fashionable gamblers, dilapidated rouses, and squalid lazzaroni will soon obliterate the recollections of those sturdy ancients who invaded Briton and conquered "all Gaul;" and the more modern resorts of trade, amusement, and daily living usurp the place of the ruined remnants of former grandeur.

A new feature in European journalism is the number of new papers, printed in English, which are beginning to appear on the Continent. The *German Correspondent*, printed in Berlin, and devoted mainly to German political news; *Galignani* and the *American Register*, in Paris; and the *Swiss Times*, in Geneva, are already firmly established and doing a good business. It is now announced that a new paper, printed in English, will shortly be started at Rome, to be called the *Daily News*, and to be conducted by an American, Mr. Daniels, brother of a former Minister Resident of the United States at Turin. Rome is now supplied with little, inferior Italian penny sheets, the quality of which is indicated by the names of some of them, such as the *Thief, Satan*, and the *Tower of Babel*. There is evidently a want in Rome of a good paper conducted after the American fashion. The necessity for such a paper also shows the extent of English and American travel, and the number of residents who have a knowledge of our language, are rapidly acquiring it.

The details of the composition of the French fleet have just been published, and show that it consists of 104 vessels, fully equipped, 7 of which are iron-plated, and 62 ships of the reserve. The marines compose a force of 23,441 men. The amount allotted for new vessels during the year 1872-73 is 22,000,000 francs. The officers of the fleet comprise 2 Admirals, 12 Vice Admirals, 24 Rear Admirals, 100 Ship Captains, 200 Frigate Captains, 640 Ship Lieutenants, half of the first and half of the second class, and 500 other officers, of two classes. Thirty-six vessels are stationed at the Antilles and in the South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, while 24 are stationed at Algeria, Egypt, Martinique, Guadaloupe, New Caledonia, Reunion, and Mayotte. However much France may have suffered in her land-forces in the recent war with Germany, her naval resources seem to be as effective as ever.

The architect in charge of the restoration of the Cathedral of Strasburg has just published his report, the details of which will be of universal interest. The expense of restoring the masonry will amount to 240,000 francs, and the repairs of the roof to 187,000 francs; the replacing of the glass and the inside fittings will come to 148,000 francs, and other accessory repairs to 28,000 francs,—the whole amount being 596,000 francs, or $119,200. The cross has once more been raised, and the damages to its spire are being repaired. The great astronomical clock, which is familiar to every school-boy, was uninjured during the bombardment; and, after it is cleaned, the Twelve Apostles will all be in place again, ready to resume their semi-diurnal procession, as they have done in years past.

Boston is fast acquiring a reputation, not only for adult criminality, but also for juvenile barbarity. The arrest of "the boy with the white eye," whose practice it was to entice small boys away and subject them to all sorts of physical torture, has already been noticed in these columns, as well as the extraordinary increase of murders, and all descriptions of crime. The Boston papers now contain an account of a party of boys who lately got a little fellow, 7 years of age, so thoroughly drunk that he died from the effects of it. The revolutions of the wheel of time are evidently carrying Boston through an era of barbarity and vice which her boasted educational and religious privileges are powerless to affect.

The management of public charities and of institutions of reformation seems to be almost unexceptionally corrupt throughout the country. The latest instance is the insane asylum of Vermont, concerning which the Commissioner who has been investigating it says: "There are kept in a damp, dark, underground basement, from fifty to one hundred of the most hopeless and incurable persons, in a place where the atmosphere they breathe must be more or less impure." Considering the heartless character of many of the managers of institutions of this kind, would it not be entirely appropriate to organize a reformatory institution for managers, failing any other means for punishing such official brutality?

The incoming Lord Chancellor of England, Sir Roundell Palmer, who was the advocate of the English cause at Geneva, is an earnest High Churchman. The *Saturday Review* says of him:

> It is, perhaps, to be regretted that, in many points of his career, he too much resembles an admirable model which is too perfect in itself to need reproduction in duplicate. Except at the time of his hesitation in the matter of the Irish Church, Sir Roundell Palmer has advanced step by step with Mr. Gladstone. Both distinguished as Oxford, both High Churchmen, they have, by a simultaneous deviation from the doctrines of their youth, advanced far round the circle of political belief towards the opposite extreme of opinion.

POLITICAL.

The City of Chicago voted, in 1868: for Grant, 22,300; Seymour, 17,098; total, 39,398. This year the city vote will be not less than 60,000, and the towns in Cook County will add 12,000.

—The Grant managers claim both North Carolina and Indiana; the former, because it elected a Republican Governor, and the latter because it elected a Republican Legislature. The Liberal majorities, in Indiana for Governor, and in North Carolina for Legislature, don't count in these absurd calculations.

—The full official vote in Pennsylvania, for Governor, is 671,251, against 576,148 for Governor in 1869; and is 18,096 greater than in October, 1868, when the vote was the largest ever polled until this year. We compare the two October elections, as follows:

OCTOBER, 1868. For Auditor General.		OCTOBER, 1872. For Governor.	
Hartranft, Rep.	331,416	Hartranft, Rep.	332,238
Boyle, Dem.	321,740	Buckalew, Lib.	317,903
Rep. majority	9,677	Rep. majority	35,345

—The recent election in Philadelphia is to receive a thorough overhauling from the Municipal Reform Association, which has decided to assume the responsibility and expense of contesting the "brilliant majorities" of from 15,000 to 20,000 for the various Ring candidates. We have published the official exposure how Hartranft's majority in one ward was increased 200, by making his vote 100 greater and Buckalew's 100 less than cast. In another ward, the transfer of votes was 400.

—The official majorities for members of Congress, in Ohio, compare with majorities in the vote for Governor, last year, as follows:

MEMBERS ELECT.	CONG., 1872. Rep. maj.	CONG., 1872. Dem. maj.	GOV., 1871. Dem. maj.	GOV., 1871. Rep. maj.
1. Milton Sayler	3,259			97
2. Henry B. Banning	1,602			1,449
3. John G. Smith		1,252		1,739
4. Lewis D. Campbell		1,987		798
5. Charles N. Lamison	6,906		5,220	
6. Isaac R. Sherwood		1,098		1,804
7. Lawrence T. Neal	1,370		170	
8. William Lawrence		4,016		3,425
9. James W. Robinson		477		1,092
10. Charles Foster		126		233
11. Rensselaer S. Dunlap		3,907		1,429
12. Hugh J. Jewett		4,677	4,644	
13. Milton I. Southard	2,471		2,459	
14. John Berry	3,645		3,145	
15. William E. Finck		201		643
16. Lorenzo Danford		2,296		2,522
17. D. Woodworth		2,852		2,293
18. James Monroe		2,904		2,904
19. James A. Garfield	10,345		9,649	
20. Richard C. Parsons	6,741		6,347	
Total majorities	36,441	26,818	16,108	25,975
Republican majorities, in 1872, 14,473; in 1871, 9,867.				

—The vote for Congress in the South Bend District of Indiana, is as follows:

1870.		1872.	
Packard, Rep.	14,432	Packard, Rep.	16,611
Anthony, Dem.	13,626	Spencer, Lib.	15,628
Rep. maj.	806	Rep. maj.	983

—The Indianapolis *Journal* insists that the city vote of 13,748 is all right, that the population has increased in two years 20,000, and that the vote in 1876 will be not less than 30,000. This ratio of growth, maintained until 1876, will make Indianapolis the close rival of Chicago.

—The official list of the Pennsylvania Legislature gives a Republican majority of 28 on joint ballot, viz: Senate, 18 to 15; House, 46 to 34.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Our estimate is that Greeley will receive in this State hardly less than 20,000. We do not expect to carry it, but we hope to get a very considerable vote."

—The election for Mayor of London, which does not come off till the middle of November, N. Y., has been appealed to the Queen's Bench from the decision of Judge Larned against Judson, the Republican contestant.

JACKSONVILLE.

The Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Oct. 21.—The following partial list of the distinguished gentlemen are in this city attending the meeting of Society for the Promotion of Collegiate Theological Education at the West: Rev. J. Gregory, LL. D., Regent of the Illinois Industrial University; Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, of York; Rev. Chas. Ray Palmer, D. D., of Newport, Connecticut; Rev. G. H. Ray, of Chicago, District Secretary of the American Home Mission

tion has increased in two years 28,000, and the vote in 1876 will be not less than 20,000. This ratio of growth, maintained until 1880, will make Indianapolis the close rival of Chicago.

—The official list of the Pennsylvania Legislature gives a Republican majority of 30 on joint ballot, viz: Senate, 18 to 15; House, 69 to 61.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Our opinion is that Greeley will carry more than hardly less than 20,000. We do not think he will carry the State on strength at a very considerable majority."

—The election for Mayor of Louisville, Ky., does not come off till the middle of December. The candidates are as busily at work as if it was next week.

—The O'Conor Electoral ticket for Illinois is not officially published, the other day, in the Chicago *Tribune*, contains several names which have been withdrawn, and still lacked several weeks before the editor said should be supplied. There is another vacancy, as witness:

[Letter from the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.]
BATAVIA, Ill., Oct. 18.—I notice my name appears in your paper of yesterday as an O'Conor Elector in the Fourth District of Illinois.

Please advise the Committee that I am a resident of Louisiana, and do not wish my name used as an elector for this State. Yours, &c.,
JOHN VAN NORMAN.

—Benjamin F. Gregory has been named as elector on the Grant ticket in Indiana in place of Rev. Dr. Harper, who removes to Danville, Ill.

—Dr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is stumping Northwestern Kentucky in the interest of Grant.

—Rather than yield power, the Administration party will expend thirty millions of dollars to do it, though the people. They don't want their money, and they don't want an investigation of the amount of greenbacks printed of which they don't want the light turned on the transactions at Washington for years past. When it is a desperate struggle for continuance in power.—*Albany Argus.*

—Kerger, formerly of Mississippi, has split up as an anti-Greeley candidate for Governor in Baltimore, because the Grant managers have broken faith with him.

—The Grant stump in Connecticut is now occupied by Governor Jewell, Dawes, Buckingham, Hollogg, Hawley, Bissins, Starkweather, Noah Porter, and Henry Wilson; notwithstanding the "off year election," as we were told, made that State for Grant.

—There is a mysterious delay in the election returns from along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in Dakota, and the Yankton *Press* says there is another locality up North, and that it is said to unheard of, that will send in a return of votes; of course for the Ring candidate. Buchanan's territorial officers were sent to this sort of thing; in Minnesota, and so on, there was a Bowl in all the Republican States. Now, it is all right.

—Grand visited all contracts. This is a rule wherever he goes, why should any one be over a wager made on the election of Governor of Pennsylvania, which was unanimously published by fraud, and nothing else?

—The contested election of Mayor of Albany has been appealed to the General Term.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

Money continues exceedingly tight in the local market, and though bank deposits seem on the average to be larger than last week, it cannot be said that there has been any very great improvement since Friday of last week, except that there is a quieter and more hopeful feeling, in view of the marketing of cattle and hogs; this movement leaves an available credit as the result.

The most favorable feature in the local money market is the abundance of New York exchange, which sold between banks, to-day, at $1 to 50c per $1,000 discount. At these rates currency will continue to come from the Eastern markets to this city. It is apparent that hogs, cattle, or produce of one kind or another are going forward in sufficient volume to make the balance of trade for the present in favor of Chicago and against New York.

THE PROPOSED INFLATION.

The meeting of "merchants, manufacturers, and bankers," at the Directors' room of the Board of Trade, this morning, in regard to the proposed currency inflation, resulted in resolutions that the business men of Chicago were opposed to an expansion of the currency, and deemed it inexpedient to co-operate with the Pittsburghers in recommending any such policy to the Secretary of the Treasury. A resolution was passed, however, recommending the purchase of United States bonds with the surplus funds in the Treasury.

We believe that it will yet be found that the whole movement to create the impression that an increase in the volume of depreciated paper money would be popular originated the gold-speculating clique in New York, aided by the railroad companies who want gold to go up in order to stimulate the movement of Western products which their embargo of high freights now prevents. The originators of this scheme were probably too shrewd to expect that a proposition made in evident ignorance of the principles of currency, as well as of the legal authorities of the Secretary of the Treasury, would ever be carried into practice; it was a "hook baited to catch gudgeons," and got up a rumor that would advance the price of gold. As for the resolution recommending the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase more 5-20 bonds with his surplus funds, it is well enough. No better use can be made of the idle capital locked up in the Treasury vaults, provided he can get the bonds. But it must be borne in mind that the Secretary is forbidden by law to pay more than par in gold for any bonds that he may pay or redeem, and the amount that he can buy at par, or below par, is comparatively small. Of the $5,000,000 purchased in the beginning of the week before last, only $4,000,000 had been presented for payment up to Saturday, the 12th, and of the $10,000,000 which the Secretary proposed to buy last Thursday, he only got a little over half. From these facts it will be seen that the supply of bonds is short, and if he should announce that he would buy $44,000,000 he would not get them. If then, he should resort to the plan of "calling" bonds for redemption as a means of getting his idle millions out of the Treasury vaults, the law restricts him to the 5-20 bonds of 1862 in the order of their numbers and dates, and as these are nearly all held in Europe, the capital that would come out for them would go to Europe, and not have much effect here.

A large proportion of the discussions in regard to the requisite volume of currency seem to be made the mistaken notion that currency includes only paper money and coin. The fact is that the largest resource of the country for currency is bank credits or bank balances, which are turned into currency every time the owner of any of these credits draws a check or a bill of exchange. There is a means of increasing currency of this kind by increasing the number of banks throughout the country. These gather up the available credit of the section of country in which they are located, and make it available for loaning to parties whom it would otherwise never reach. If any part of the country feels the want of currency let it organize more banks; even if they do not issue a dollar of bank notes, they will increase the currency, because they will gather up and make available a large amount of bank balances or credit, that would otherwise be unavailable.

UNITY BY A NATIONAL BANK.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following account of proceedings against a National Bank:

"Judge Robert R. Hale, agent of the United States before the British-American Claims Commission, appeared before the Comptroller of the Currency as counsel for certain of the Directors and stockholders of the Marshalltown National Bank, of Iowa, who allege that, under a majority of the Directors, the bank has habitually practised usury since its organization, in 1864, and has realized enormous dividends at the expense of the trading interest it was founded to accommodate and possesses. They ask that the bank be put into liquidation, under the monetary clause of the National Banking act.

"The remaining Directors and stockholders oppose the motion, and the Comptroller, having no precedent to aid him in reaching a judgment, will afford the bank an opportunity to go into court on any application before applying any legal process for the summons practice."

WASHINGTON FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"We have direct and very reliable information from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has no idea of issuing any part of the forty-four million legal tender reserve, though we believe he claims the right to make such issue. He seems to desire people to understand he claims the right, but will not exercise it except on what he may deem an extraordinary occasion, which no man intelligent on currency matters pretends to exist now, nor do we understand what occasion sufficiently extraordinary can arise to warrant it."

A Washington dispatch of the 16th to the New York *Journal of Commerce* states that the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet completed the preparation of his report on the finances, nor has he intimated to any person or persons what recommendations he intends to make. Therefore, the recent statement of the alleged anticipations or imaginations of the Secretary's intention that he was to be compelled to accept a lower percentage than the present to secure circulation.

On the evening of the 17th the following were the balances in the United States Treasury: Coin, $76,877,070, including $34,620,-[illegible] for which coin certificates are outstanding; currency, $4,600,654; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of currency certificates of deposit, $21,875,000.

—The receipts of internal revenue to the middle of the current month continue to exceed the estimates, and have been at the rate of $120,000,000 annually, whereas the estimate was for $100,000,000. To the 30th of September the excess had been at the rate of $40,000,000. It is now urged by some that at the coming session the tax on bank checks, matches, cosmetics, and patent medicines can be removed. But these are the least burdensome taxes now collected, and the reduction would better be made in some other direction.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Manchester *Guardian* (money article) of Sept. 30, with reference to the financial situation, remarks: The stock markets have been affected to-day by numerous adverse rumors, such as large failures and important withdrawals of bullion. With regard to the former, there does not appear to be sufficient evidence to warrant such a conclusion; while, as regards the latter, it is well-known that the market for gold is in an uncertain state, but that it is in almost precisely the same condition as it has been for many months past, the principal drawback to our meeting the German demand being the falling off in our importations from the United States. The remedy, however, is in our own hands; for with the increasing demand for English capital, higher and still higher rates must be charged, until the borrower from abroad becomes convinced that this is not a convenient market in which to procure his requirements.

BAD FEATURES IN ORIENTAL TRADE.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows by the last mail:

"The failure of the firm of Gledstanes & Co., of London, led to the immediate stoppage of Messrs. Shand, Fairly & Co., of Calcutta, and to a general feeling of uneasiness, which has been considerably increased by a private telegram reporting several other failures without giving names. There is an evil growing impression on the minds of the representatives of our oldest and most stable Calcutta mercantile firms that a crash might fall upon us any day, and not merely sweep a mass of mercantile cumberers away, but the carry of better men in the ruin. Apart from all this, there have been serious losses in jute, cotton, indigo, &c., while, as if to make matters as hard as possible, there is the old standing complaint that home shippers continue to flood the market with cotton piece goods, to the absolute ruin of many holders of stock of that kind. Altogether there is at present an unusually anxious feeling in commercial circles on both sides of India. I believe that most of the old firms have long exercised great caution, and will not, in many cases, be likely to fail; but they are watching the signs of the times suspiciously, and with good reason, if the information on which I write is, as I believe it is, as sound in judgment as I am sure it is reliable in honesty."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote stocks and bonds in this market this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116½	
5-20s, of '62	115¾	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¾	114¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6s (new issue)	110¾	110¾
U. S. currency 6s	112	113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	and int.
Chicago City 7s	99	and int.
Cook County 7s	99	and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	95	98
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	109½	109¾

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Oct. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 1149 Prairie av, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $32,000.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts w f, 90 ft to alley, dated May 20; consideration, $5,500.

Fifty ft adjoining the above, dated May 20; consideration, $2,850.

Lake st, 60 ft e of LaSalle st, s f, 20x80½ feet, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 6, in Block 15, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Ashland av, n of Augusta st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $1,900.

Blackhawk st, w corner of Fort st, Lot 50, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $650.

Lot 48, in Rose's Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $700.

Lot 11, in Block 6, of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 15; consideration, $600.

West Monroe st, near Oakley st, s f, 33x209 ft, dated Oct. 9; consideration, $2,300.

Hubbard st, between May and Curtis sts, s f, Lot 34, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 30, in Block 10, Holstein, dated Aug. 3; consideration, $400.

Forty st, 283 ft n of Clybourne av, e f, 25x121 ft, dated July 19; consideration, $500.

The premises No. 439 West Randolph st, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $10,000.

Ellis Park, s e corner of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 132 ft, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $25,000.

Butterfield st, 1 of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Aug. 21; consideration, $1,200.

Centre av, s w corner of Twenty-second st, Lots 126 and 127 (except right of way, etc.), dated March 27; consideration, $22,500.

Dashiell st, n and near Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $675.

Halsted st, s w corner of Evans st, Lots 16 and 17, dated June 1; consideration, $7,000.

Halsted st, s w corner of Evans st, Lot 17, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $4,125.

DeKoven st, bet Canal and Beach sts, s f, 25 ft, dated Oct. 12; consideration, $3,700.

Perry st, n e corner of Belden av, Lots 28 and 29, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,200.

Michigan av, between Lincoln and Cottage sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $1,300.

Kossuth st, bet Sanger and Wallace sts, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 12; consideration, $1,000.

Lake st, 225 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25 ft, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 6, in Block 1 of Block 43, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $1,500.

Madison st, ne corner Fifth av, s f, 50x80 ft; also, North Clark st, sw corner of Chicago ave, Lots 18 and 19, with Lots 1 and 10, on ne corner Clark st and Chicago ave; also Lot No. 1, Block 2, in Jared Gage, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $145,000.

Grove st, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts, w f, 24 ft, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $800.

Wabash av, ne corner of Twenty-third and Paulina st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $18,000.

Lake av, s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $625.

Lot 1, in Block No. 207 Wabash av, dated Oct. 18; The premises, $25,000.

consideration, between Jackson and Van Buren sts, w Marshfield av, f, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $5,000.

CITY OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19 and 20, in Block 30, and Rogers' Addition to Ravenswood, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 20, in s ½ Block 15, in Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 3 to 13, in Wage and Ryde's Lot 1, of n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $7,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 2 to 4, in Block 2, of Jeanings' Subdivision, in n w ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 14; consideration, $16,200.

Lot 9, in Block 28, Hyde Park, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $5,725.

Lot 3, of Jordan & Sawyer's Block 11, (except west 67 feet of Lot 3) Cleaverville, dated Oct. 13; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 26 to 27, in Block 4, of s ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,200.

Prairie av, e f, 80x160 ft, and w f 80x160 ft, in Wilson, Herzl & Stebbins's e ½ s w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

S w ¼ of n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $13,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of this city of the leading articles of produce during the past forty-eight hours, and there were none reported for the corresponding time a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	5,845		7,208	
Wheat, bu	121,262		164,079	
Corn, bu	188,184		192,651	
Oats, bu	84,141		68,410	
Barley, bu	2,750		2,750	
Rye, bu	47,450		71,259	
Grass seed, lbs	87,162		40,410	
Flax seed, lbs	1,000		1,000	
Broom corn, lbs	105,540		22,800	
Curred meats, lbs	195,830		201,200	
Beef, brls				
Pork, brls	1,546		1,546	
Lard, lbs	16,410		217,170	
Tallow, lbs	14,850		7,340	
Dressed hogs, No	28,666		19,900	
Live hogs, No	3,091		3,501	
Cattle, No	1,102		1,539	
Sheep, No	353		377	
Hides, lbs	132,150		161,650	
Highwines, brls	361		1,864	
Wool, lbs	25,517		123,644	
Potatoes, bu	11,185		430	
Lumber, m ft	3,065		2,869	
Shingles, m	1,040		2,345	
Lath, m	100		218	
Salt, brls			2,761	

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,592 bu wheat; 2,264 bu corn; 15,008 bu oats; 886 bu rye; 9,086 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 463 cars wheat; 238 cars and 86,100 bu corn; 51 cars and 21,200 bu oats; 18 cars rye; 150 cars barley. Total (920 cars), 457,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this point during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
By rail	22,145	73,117	73,729	159,329	147,610
By canal		5,900			
To Buffalo		4,264,496,373	1,151,729	49,000	226,027
To Erie		400			
To Oswego			16,000		
To Ogdensburgh		2,076		25,891	56
To Hamilton				1,818	13,000
To other U. S ports		441	7,113	19,450	112,041
To Kingston			62,372	10,132	
To other C. ports				20,000	
Totals		33,324	658,974	1277125	323,498

Also of rye, 8,735 bu by rail and 16,627 bu to Buffalo. Total, 25,422 bu.

The leading produce markets were steady to-day, by comparison with Saturday, but generally weak; though few changes in price occurred, as holders were not offering their property so freely as heretofore. The market was principally speculative, there being almost no shipping demand for any grain, except for car lots to go by rail. The lake shipments now being made are all from stocks held by the shippers, many of whom are in a quandary whether it is best to pay enormous freight charges or still further reduce prices here by trying to sell out. Hence the current receipts of the leading cereals are mostly bought to carry against November options. Groceries meet with only a moderate inquiry, and were without appreciable change in values. The market for choice grades of coffee is temporarily firmer, owing to a scarcity, but, aside from this, prices are steady and uniform. In dry goods a fair business was doing, with no material variation from former quotations. Butter was moving freely, but was less firm, in consequence of an increased supply. No change took place in the condition of the cheese market. Steady activity prevails, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. Coal was strong. Fish continues in good request, and No. 1 shore mackerel advanced 25c per ½ brl. Box herring were also quoted firmer. In the dried fruit market a light movement was witnessed at about former rates. Hay, hides, and leather were without quotable change. The lumber trade was fair to-day. There was no essential change in prices. Building materials are in fair demand for the season; brick is now quoted at $12.50 per m. Timber, sash, and stucco are unchanged. There were no changes in cooperage to notice; pork barrels are quoted at $1.45@1.50. The demand for metals, nails, &c., is undiminished, former prices being fully sustained. Wool, hops, and broom corn continue dull; there being only a light demand for current necessities; prices are about the same. Salt is quite firm at present quotations and in very fair demand. Eggs are in better supply and easier. The stocks of poultry and game were pretty well reduced on Saturday; prices are weak. Potatoes remain about the same. Dealers find it impossible to dispose of mixed and white varieties at any price. Choice peachblooms are in fair demand. Seeds were very quiet; prices unchanged. Fruits are in good supply. The prices for fall apples range from $1.00@2.00 per brl; winter, $1.75@2.50. Grapes are higher, and in good demand. Other fruits unchanged.

Highwines were strong at the ruling price of last week, under a better demand, which was only filled from outside, there not being enough Chicago goods offering to meet it. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 88c per gallon.

Lake freights were dull at Saturday's rates to Buffalo—17c on corn, and 18½c on wheat; but 1 @2c lower to Kingston, for which port 17c was bid, and 18c asked, but not paid, on wheat. Carriers were reported to ask 18c on corn, and 20c on wheat to Buffalo, but shippers generally were of the opinion that they would make any such prices if they shipped no more grain "out until the crack of doom." A total of 6 charters was reported, which will carry out 50,000 bu wheat, 20,000 bu corn, and 40,000 bu barley.

Provisions were dull, and nominally steady. The report from the stock yards quoted hogs as dull and easier,—and this tended to make buyers cautious, while sellers were not disposed to make concessions. Mess pork and meats were unchanged. Lard was again weak on old, which could scarcely be sold at more than the price of new, as there are no outstanding options to fill with it. The continued warm weather militates against packing, but there is no doubt that the season will be a busy one, though it may open late. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller October held at $14.50; do, seller December or January, $12.50; do, seller February, $12.75; do seller March, $12.75@12.87½. Lard, cash, 7¼@8c for winter; do, seller December, 7¾@7¾c; do, seller January, 7½@8c; summer rendered offered at 7¾c; dry salted shoulders, 6@6½c; short ribs, 10@10½c; other descriptions nominally unchanged. Sweet pickled hams, nominal at 12@13c, and green hams firm at 8½@8¾c for present delivery; 8@8¾c seller November; 7¾@8c seller December. Green shoulders, 4½@4¾c; do short ribs, 7c. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 6@6½c. Pickled joles, 5c for delivery in December and January, 6¾@6¾c for Cumberlands; 6½@6¾c for short ribs; 8½c for long cut hams; breakfast bacon, 11@12c, and bacon hams, 16@18c, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $25.00@26.00. Tierces beef, $17.50 per m. Time contracts and stocks

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Schr Hamlet, Grand Haven, 100 cds wood.
Schr Beloit, Manitowoc, 300 telegraph poles.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Scow Levi Mann, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Scow Magdalena, Packard's Pier, 50 m lumber.
Prop Passaic, Buffalo, 400 bars railroad iron, pig iron, and sundries.
Schr Gilbert Knapp, Frankfort, 170 m lumber.
Schr Golden Fleece, Erie, 700 tons coal.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Progress, Holland, 46 cds wood.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Austin, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 86 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Genius, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Idaho, Cleveland, 463 tons coal.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber, etc.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Schr R. Campbell, Grand Haven, 110 cds wood.
Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, 55 cds wood.
Scow Lillie Gray, St. Paul's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop Wm. M. Tweed, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Alice M. Beers, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 40 m shingles, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 49 bxs fish, 100 bxs butter, 200 brls flour, 100 bags flaxseed, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 1,310 m shingles.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 878 pigs iron, and sundries.
Prop Union, Elk Rapids, 230 m lumber.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 m shingles, 10 m lumber, 10 bxs fish.
Prop S. A. Caldwell, Bay City, 4,750 brls salt, 98 bu potatoes.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 45 cds wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 55 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, 30 m lumber.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, 705 tons iron ore.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 50 cds wood, bark.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 830 tons coal.
Bark William Sturges, Buffalo, 75 tons iron ore.
Bark Willis Sturges, Oconto, 185 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Reindeer, Elk Rapids, 165 m lumber.
Schr Wollen, Holland, 35 m lumber.
Schr William Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr M. McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 105 cds wood.
Schr St. Paul, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr F. Bierman, Buffalo, 871 tons coal.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 190 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, 647 tons coal.
Schr Lotus, St. Joseph, light.
Schr F. D. Barker, Oswego, 487 tons salt.
Schr Speed, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 38 cds wood.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 165 m lumber.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 84 m lumber.
Schr Spray, Saugatuck, 35 cds wood.
Schr M. M. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Ivor Lawson, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 100 m lath, 1,000 m shingles.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, McCarthy's Pier, 84 cds wood.

CLEARED.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 27,000 bu barley, 100 bags grass seed, 18 pkgs leather, and sundries.
Prop E. F. Wade, Port Huron, 38,068 bu corn, 480 brls flour, 24 bundles broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides, 3 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 186 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Mary Jane, Kingston, 19,568 bu wheat.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Kingston, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr John Wesley, Buffalo, 21,700 bu wheat.
Schr New Dominion, Kingston, 11,763 bu wheat.
Prop Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 41 bundles broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Alpena, Muskegon, 3 bundles broom corn, 25 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 100 m shingles.
Schr St. Holland, Buffalo, 19,298 bu corn.
Prop Geo. W. Wescott, Muskegon, 1,000 bu oats, 100 bu corn.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 2,000 bu corn, 10 brls pork.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 1,300 bu corn.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 300 bu oats.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 5,000 bu corn, 25 brls pork, 15 brls beef.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Chicago, Oct. 21.—Dull. Agents asking 18½c on wheat and 17c for corn to Buffalo. [illegible] The market closed weak. [illegible] seemed determined not to pay the [illegible] prices. It will be seen that Kingston [illegible] are lower than those to Buffalo. The engagements reported were: To Kingston [illegible]—schr [illegible] corn at 25c. To Buffalo [illegible]—Lamb (Saturday p. m.) wheat 18½c; Louisa, 18½c; Holland, corn, 17c; prop Passaic, [illegible]. Total capacity equal to 50,000 bu wheat, 46,000 bu of corn and 18,000 bu barley.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.—There is no demand for [illegible], and rates may be quoted nominal at 9c [illegible], for wheat. No charters.

MARINE ITEMS.

[illegible]—Steady from the southeast.
The propeller Equinox is now plying between Detroit and Cleveland.
The bark Sunny Side arrived at Detroit on [illegible] minus her fore-yard.
The bark Robert Gaskin is again in sailing [illegible] after repairs at Detroit.
The steam barge Frankfort, which sunk at [illegible] recently, has been pumped up.
The scow [illegible], upward bound, and laden with coal, went ashore sometime Wednesday on the head of Belle Isle, and is said to be [illegible]. A tug has gone to her assistance from [illegible].
The revenue cutter Fessenden had about [illegible] feet of her guard, forward of the wheel, [illegible] stove in during the storm of [illegible] Wednesday last. Repairing at Detroit.
[illegible] arrivals from the East Shore we learn [illegible] during the blow on Tuesday last the [illegible] Island was driven ashore at Frankfort [illegible] the schooner Jenny Lind and [illegible] laden with hay, went ashore at Ludington, [illegible] be got off.
Captain Bob. Wagstaff, who arrived at Detroit from Ludington, reports two vessels ashore [illegible] port, the names of which he did not ascertain. They were lumber traders between [illegible] and that place.
Captain Kynaston, keeper of the Milwaukee light, has received instructions to display the new outer beacon light on and after the [illegible] October. It is to be a fixed red light, of [illegible] order. The third order red light in the [illegible] of the keeper's residence will be displayed [illegible] heretofore. Mariners will do well to bear this [illegible].
Captain Smith and Mr. McCanig, former [illegible] of the steamer St. Helen, have bought [illegible] back for $1,500, from the insurance company, as it now lies in the Rapids. Captain [illegible], of Kingston, will go down in the [illegible] Pifton, with pumps and diving [illegible] to work at getting her off. The [illegible] ed on her downward trip by an accident [illegible] iron steamer Alaska, with a cargo [illegible] bushels of corn, 20,000 bushels of wheat, [illegible] bushels of barley, is hard on the [illegible] lime-kiln, this side of Malden. The [illegible] Dove, with two steam pumps, has [illegible] her assistance from Detroit. [illegible] she has grounded is one of the most [illegible] points along Detroit River, being [illegible] rocky bottom, but shoal water [illegible].
The schooner Madeari cleared [illegible] on Tuesday morning, bound [illegible] she had to run back. [illegible] named Henry Ryder, [illegible] standing the heavy sea, [illegible] in a boat to save him, while [illegible]. The vessel had to run [illegible] then succeeded in reaching port, [illegible] by a tug sent out to their rescue.
The new propeller Menominee, of Goodrich's line, is of the following dimensions: [illegible] keel, 185 feet; 197 feet over all; [illegible] hold, 11¾ feet; breadth of beam, [illegible] [illegible] wards, 2 feet; total breadth on deck, [illegible]. Her model is similar to that of the Oconto, [illegible], when constructed, will be wider [illegible] and high. The carrying capacity of the [illegible] exceeds her registered tonnage [illegible], which insures Captain Goodrich a [illegible] business boat. She is also fast. Her [illegible] of the burnt propeller Navarino, [illegible] as new, having been thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt. The cylinder is 30x36 inches, [illegible] of stroke, 36 inches; power of engine [illegible]; length of boiler, 18 feet; diameter [illegible]. This boiler is what is termed the [illegible], and was built by the Excelsior Iron Works of Chicago, and the engine by [illegible] of this city. The diameter of the wheel [illegible] inches, and is calculated to make [illegible] per minute.

COMPELLED TO DISGORGE.

Another Chapter of the Chicago Immigrant-Runner Business.

A "Hotel" Keeper Brought Before the Mayor and Made to Give up $400 Taken from a German.

The exposure made in last Saturday's TRIBUNE of the systematic frauds and swindles perpetrated by runners and others upon immigrants passing through this city, has produced quite a sensation among our foreign-born population, and especially with those who have gone through the mill, and "know how it is themselves." Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter accidentally called at the office of the German Society, and there he met several immigrants who stated that they had been swindled, and were, therefore, seeking relief from the Society. One of those present was a young German, whose breast was decorated with the "Iron Cross." He told his story as follows: "About a week ago I arrived from Germany, and was taken by a runner to Robert Lansing's Standinaven Hotel. The board I received at that place was very bad, and always produced the worst kind of pain 'tebust here on mein shtomack.' I therefore concluded to leave his place, and moved to a place on South State street last Saturday. When I first came to Lansing's, I told him that I had $400 in my possession, which I did not care to carry about my person, and asked him for the best bank to deposit it with. Lansing replied that the banks in Chicago were unsafe since the fire, and that I could not draw it out when wanted, and then asked me to deposit the money with him; he would pay me 8 per cent annually, which was 2 per cent more than the banks were paying. He then showed me a whole bag of money, which he said was deposited with him in the same way. As I hesitated, he called my room-mate and whispered a few words to him, and they, both combined, induced me to agree to the offer. Mr. Lansing then told me to follow him to a lawyer, where the proper notes would be made out. I followed him to a cigar store, on Harrison street, where he first induced me to buy a box of cigars, for which I paid $5. He then introduced the storekeeper as the lawyer, who drew up the following paper:

"CHICAGO, October 16, 1872.—I, the undersigned, loan to Mr. Robert Lansing the sum of four hundred dollars ($400 greenbacks) until the first day of May, 1873, at 8 per cent. JOHN VOLLMUTH."

"He told me to sign it, which I did, as I thought that was the proper way to do such things in this country, and then gave the money, $300 in greenbacks, and a $100 United States bond, to Mr. Lansing himself, and not until my attention was drawn to it by my present boarding-house keeper, who had previously read the immigrant article in THE TRIBUNE, did I have any idea that I had been swindled."

Mr. Enderis, agent of the German Society, and the reporter of THE TRIBUNE, took the man to the Mayor's office and laid the matter before his Honor, who exclaimed that it was his intention to dry up those fellows dryer than powder, and at once ordered officer Silver to arrest Lansing and bring him to the Mayor's office. In the meanwhile Mr. Enderis procured the necessary witnesses, (the cigar store lawyer, Mr. Goodkind, No. 110 Harrison street, and the friend of Vollmuth, who stated that Lansing had paid him $20 for inducing his friend to make the transaction. About 3 o'clock p. m., Mr. Lansing "came," accompanied by an officer; he "saw," and was "conquered." He at once admitted that he had received the money of Vollmuth, but claimed to have been ignorant of the fact that the note was not in proper shape. After paying over the money to the now happy Vollmuth, Mr. Lansing, with the kind permission of the Mayor, departed a wiser, if not a better, man.

ON 'CHANGE.

General Sherman and Lieutenant General Sheridan Visit the Board of Trade—What the General of the Armies Thinks of Chicago.

General Sherman, accompanied by Lieutenant General Sheridan, visited the Board of Trade yesterday at noon. When they were observed in the balcony operations were suspended, and bulls and bears crowded around the upper end of the hall, cheering vociferously, and demanding a speech.

General Sherman was introduced by the President of the Board, and, in response to the welcome, said he was afraid his voice was too weak to be heard over that large and magnificent hall, but that even were he able to make a long speech, he would not attempt it under those circumstances. He was very thankful for that manifestation of their friendship. He was almost overpowered by their expression of regard. He could hardly believe his own eyes when he saw that Board of Trade, which left a noble pile in complete ruins only a year ago, back in its old situation, in such a fine building, very much better in all respects than the one they had occupied before the fire. It was an honor to the men of Chicago, those brave and faithful and energetic men, who had shown themselves superior to extraordinary calamity, in rising above a misfortune that would have discouraged and deterred ordinary men. As they were well aware, he had been in Europe, where he had been gathering views and opinions from all quarters. Everywhere he had heard Chicago spoken of,—its terrible disaster and its wonderful restoration. Nothing but the most kindly feeling was manifested throughout the world toward the energy and courage of the men whose brave determination to succeed in Chicago could make the city greater than ever. They had already done it. One short year alone had made Chicago almost as great, and certainly capable of doing as much business as ever; and he for one was glad to join in the universal praise of the men who had done so much, and had done it so well. He was particularly pleased with it, because the rising of Chicago gave him faith, as it gave to the world an absolute assurance that this was the greatest country in the world, and the best people. In concluding he wished to assure them that he came there neither to buy nor to sell, but simply as an onlooker, and would request them to excuse him, thanking them for the honor conferred.

Lieutenant General Sheridan was called for, but acknowledged the compliment by bowing, and declined to speak.

The distinguished visitors departed amid loud cheers.

SONS OF ST. CRISPIN.

Strike of the Shoemakers for an Advance of Prices on "Piece Work."

Amid the general demand for higher wages among the skilled laborers throughout the city, in other trades have struck successfully or otherwise, nothing has been heard of a very large body of useful artisans, without whom we would be in a sorry plight. Reference is made to the journeymen shoemakers of the city, who, although they belong to a Union in this city, complain that they have hitherto been unable to secure any uniformity in the rates [illegible]. The difficulty with them, as with journeymen tailors, is that they are paid by the job, and [illegible] less than 37 different varieties of [illegible], the attempt to regulate [illegible]. For instance, in the [illegible] sewed boot and shoe-bottoms, [illegible] of work for which different [illegible] have hitherto paid different [illegible] "extras," there are [illegible] the same is true of [illegible] boot and [illegible] ladies' boot-bottoms, sewed or pegged boots, shoe-[illegible] which [illegible] presented to the various manufacturers in the city for their acceptance. [illegible] have accepted them [illegible] Griesman, J. Reimark, F. [illegible] H. Hellert, Smith & Bro., A. Muller, and [illegible] Freiberger, Frey, and Hirsch.

[illegible] met in open session yesterday, [illegible] to the number of about 200, in Rice's [illegible] on Dearborn street between Washington and Randolph, the President in the chair. [illegible] reports from the various shops [illegible] adjourned until evening, when a [illegible] was held, and ways and means [illegible] a full force of men, and, as the [illegible] appear to be reasonable, and are addressed [illegible] by employers, it is expected [illegible] strike will not be of any extended duration.

[illegible] meeting will be held again this morning to [illegible] further reports.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible] Hands and face cured by using [illegible] Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., [illegible]

[illegible] Indigestion, Depression of [illegible] Debility the Peru Syrup [illegible]

Kinds of Oatman Bark (Calisaya Bark) and Iron, made and sold by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

It is a well-known fact that no other compound for the hair has so permanent and well-founded a reputation as Burnett's Cocoaine.

Brown's Bronchial for Coughs, Colds, etc., only 25 cents. Brown's Teething Cordial for children. Pleasant, reliable, and safe. Only 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PARTIES OWNING large tracts in Lake View, a little remote from the lake, are invited to trade a portion to about $10,000, for a first-class, desirable near suburban property, readily rentable, the intention being to construct a first-class residence at Lake View, which will enhance the value of the remaining property. We recommend the exchange. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR COTTAGES, FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running to each one same as hydrant, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL TRACTS OF LAND south and southwest of the city, of 5 to 40 acres, that will make money for purchaser. M. VAN ALLEN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—$1,100 EACH, TWO GROVE LOTS ON Halsted-st., north of city limits; terms easy. W. W. WATSON, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—CORNELL—WE ARE OFFERING lots in and adjoining Cornell very cheap. CHACE & ABELL, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, FRONTING 1,320 FEET ON Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard. 40 acres at Englewood, near Normal School. G. W. MILLER, 69 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, near the new depot; $200 each, payable $25 cash, and balance $5 per month; they are the only lots remaining unsold out of 197 lots. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 40 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, S. 34, 14. 40 ACRES SOUTH-west of city, 5 acres, Fifty-ninth and Wallace. 1 acre at Englewood. JAMES H. HILL, 360 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, NEAR the depot, at from $125 to $250 each; weekly, monthly, or yearly payments. WM. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—AM OFFERING acres in Sections 27, 28, and 33, T. 38, R. 13, at prices that must pay a large profit to buyers. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 103 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—20 OR 40 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF 24, 40, 13. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY AT EVANSTON, improved or unimproved. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD, 100x180 FEET, WOODlawn-av., near Kenwood Station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR TO EXCHANGE FOR Chicago city or suburban property, two first-class stores in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin. These stores are new and have been occupied by the same firm since built, at a good rental. They are situated in the centre of the best business portion of Main-st. Front 44, by 125 feet deep, 3 stories high, and basement built in modern style, with Milwaukee pressed brick. Apply to EDWARD McKEY or McKEY BROS., Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE FLOURING MILLS (water power).
"Black Hawk Mills," at Aurora, Ill.
"Airdrie Mills," at Montgomery, Ill.
Sold to close up an estate. For particulars and terms apply to or address J. B. WALLER, Executor, 226 State-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, with 40 acres, in a thriving town of 5,000 inhabitants. The house is new, built of brick, with all modern improvements; good orchard, barn, carriage and ice-house; a complete resort for city merchants, as it is near the city; part sold, and all available for residence lots, cheap for cash or exchange for incumbered city property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. BARNEY, LAND AGENT—has removed to No. 162 Randolph-st. (in basement of Metropolitan Block) 500,000 acres of good land in the different Western States for sale.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, CITY PROPERTY IN exchange for the site of a town on new railroad in Illinois; elevator, stores, and residences already built; the finest country in the State surrounding, and will be a fortune to the right man. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY FOR CUStomers, improved and unimproved; parties having such property for sale will find customers by leaving their property with us. Apply at 131 Madison, northwest corner Clark-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE OR FARMS IN EASTern Illinois in exchange for one or more tracts of well watered land, improved or otherwise, situated within a few miles of the City of Humboldt on the Fort Scott & Humboldt R. R., in a densely populated neighborhood, with schools and good society. Apply for plats and full description, giving full description of property for exchange, to H. C. WHITNEY, Humboldt, Kan.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—FROM THE STABLE, FOOT of Randolph-st., back of Hibbard & Spencer's store, about 11 o'clock Thursday night, a Morgan colt, 3½ years old, 14 hands high, weight 900, black mane, feet and tail. Ten dollars reward for information leading to the recovery. JOHN LAIGER, at the stable, or at 116 North-av.

LOST—WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO FOUND pocket-book on Lincoln-av., between 2 and 3 o'clock Monday p. m., please return same to 177 Lincoln-av., or to MORSE & WILLIAMS, rear of 41 Dearborn-st., and receive suitable reward?

LOST—A BLACK SETTER DOG; HAD ON A leather collar with license card upon it. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning him to No. 332 North-av.

LOST—SATURDAY, OCT. 19, IN CHICAGO OR train to Oak Park, a gold sleeve button. Finder will be rewarded by leaving with Miss CURRIER, at Elizabeth Street School.

LOST—ON THE 18TH, A LADY'S ELABORATELY embroidered linen cambric handkerchief. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon returning it to CHACE & ABELL, 336 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NOON, A PACKAGE OF money, $22.15, near the corner of VanBuren and State. Any one returning the same to ABBOTT'S, office of the Evening Post, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—MEMORANDUM BOOK OF WORKMEN'S time, between Wabash and Milwaukee-av., of no value to anyone but owner. Finder will be liberally rewarded if left at store, No. [illegible] corner Wabash and Jackson-st., or 54 Mill-st. F. W. SCHARLAN.

LOST—ONE BLACK MARE 8 YEARS OLD, white on one fore leg and spavin on one hind leg. Anyone returning the same to 265 West Monroe-st. will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—SUNDAY, OCT. 20, A WHITE BULL DOG, with ears cut. Had on collar and tag. $5 reward on his return to 293 West Randolph-st.

LOST—$50 REWARD—ON CARS L. S. & M. S. R. R., which arrived from New York on yesterday at 7:30 a. m., a brown leather pocketbook containing 10 £10 Bank of England notes, and 10 £10 do., a number of which are known and payment stopped. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, by being left for M. A. O'BRIEN, 154 West Adams-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, A PART OF AN earring; supposed to be either on Michigan or Wabash-av., or Twentieth-st. A suitable reward will be given by returning it to 604 Wabash-av.

LOST—DOG—A LIVER-COLORED SETTER; RETurn him to 613 Wentworth-av., and receive reward. If the gentleman who called Saturday, and asked for Mr. Farrar will call again he will hear something to his advantage.

FOUND—ON ALLEY REAR OF 449 WEST HARRIson-st., a trunk, broken open. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.

STRAYED—FROM SOUTH CHICAGO LAST WEEK, four horses, one 5 year old sorrel mare, one hind leg white; 4 year old colt, white right hind leg spavined; two black colts, one 3½ years old, white tip on left eye, the other 1½ years old. A liberal reward paid on their return or information to FRANCIS DAGNAN, South Chicago, Ill.

TAKEN UP—BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT WASHington Heights, two bay horses, one small and one large. H. G. MYROCK.

$200 REWARD WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERson giving information of Catherine O'Neill, 24 years of age; medium size; long features; with letters "L O N" on left arm; hair quite gray. Left her home, 27 Third-st., Cleveland, Ohio, July 24, 1872. A picture may be seen at the office of Superintendent of Police. If this should meet her eye she is requested to return home and meet her son Johnnie. For further particulars call on or address E. WASHBURN, Supt. Police.

$50 REWARD—STOLEN SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 19, from livery stable at Crystal Lake, horse, buggy, and harness; dark bay horse, weighing 900, dark mane and tail, mane rubbed out, 7 or 8 years old, crack in right forward foot; a square box top buggy, patent wheels, box painted black, running gears brown; top had been torn on left side, and sewed up; a light rubber trimmed harness. The man wore small-colored clothes, Scotch cap; was about 30 years old. N. H. MICHAM, Crystal Lake, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN SING WELL AND play on guitar, can have a pleasant position to travel in the South this winter; good salary and all expenses paid. Must be smart and up to business and fine and attractive. Address, for three days, E. PARKER & CO., Joliet, Ill., enclosing card photograph and particulars.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, Loan Office, 400 State-st.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR BUCKwheat at MARINE MILLS, 66 and 68 North Canal-st.

MASONIC—WANTED, ON SALARY OR COMMISsion, members of the fraternity as agents for the unique and splendid New Work. A rare chance. Send for descriptive catalogue and terms. REDDING & CO., publishers of Masonic Works, 544 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS FOR SELLING CITY and country lots; houses to rent and rented. 75 Canal-st., Room 5. J. S. RICHARDSON & CO.

THOSE LEARNED PIGS TELL WHO IS NEXT President, for sale at BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 48 East Harrison-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD books, libraries, and magazines, at BALDWIN'S Cheap Book Store, 48 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—ALL WHO WANT TO PROVIDE YOURselves and children with a good and comfortable home, in a country of health and prosperity, you can procure such homes in the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. For particulars, apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent, 390 West Madison-st.

WANTED—SOME RESPECTABLE CATHOLIC family to take charge of a healthy male child 2 years old, where the father can board and both have a permanent and pleasant home; good references. Address S 81, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT; all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, State and United States, 406 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 21.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., 40x180, BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn-sts.; easy terms.
South Water-st., 40x150, between Wabash and Michigan-av.
Dearborn-st., 40x80, old McCormick House site.
Fifth-av., southeast corner of Lake-st., 40x80.
Northeast corner of Wells and Ontario-sts., 109x143, or will subdivide.
West Randolph-st., corner of Peoria-st., 80x100, with improvements.
Cottages, 9, 11, 13, and 15 North Peoria-st.
Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 3 and 4 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HUMBOLDT PARK BOULEvard Subdivision, at the extremely low price of $350 each; cars within two blocks, and streets all made. The finest artesian well in the city in the centre of the tract. The highest ground in the city. Title perfect. Abstracts furnished each purchaser, and warrantee deed given on making first payment. Terms very easy. Call at my office and take a free ride and see these lots. G. B. GRIFFIN, 136 South Clark-st.; entrance, 152 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 80 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Clark.
25 feet on South Water-st., near Wabash-av.
20 feet on Dearborn, near Lake-st.
50 feet on southeast corner Lake and Wells-sts.
24 feet on Wells, north of Taylor-st.
100 feet on northeast corner Wells and Ontario-sts.
50 feet on West Randolph, corner Peoria-st.
100 feet on Peoria, near Randolph-st.
Flats on West Kinzie, near Lincoln-st.
All choice city property; easy terms; sold to close up an estate.
J. B. WALLER, Executor, 226 State-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 14 rooms; all modern improvements, heated by steam; brick barn, and lot 25x150 feet. No. 1 Park Row; full view of the harbor, lake, and lake park. The Common Council have ordered the removal of all buildings at once, and the appropriation for beautifying it. Immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. Price $100 per foot.
50 or 60x125 feet south front on Washington-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., easy terms.
SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon Building, N.E. corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES CORNER FORTY-seventh-st. and Ashland-av. Easy terms.
SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon Building, N. E. corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house of 10 rooms; water, gas, etc., and lot 24x100 feet, on Walnut-st., near Lincoln. Price $6,000; easy terms; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $500—LOTS ½ MILE INSIDE of the old city limits; we will sell what may be left next Tuesday at auction; they will sell perhaps for more; now is your time to secure one before the sale. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 78 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a large new house and 12 acres land, at Hinsdale. Also, a very choice, large block to exchange for city property. Call at 800 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE—$2,500; monthly payments; five years time; interest six per cent; on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED. F. FISHER, 165 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 100 LOTS FRONTing Western-av., Polk and Taylor-sts. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN MONTHLY PAYments—New house on Polk-st., near Western-av., 6 rooms, water and gas. Inquire on premises, of G. CADWELL, or in Bank, No. 125 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., 25x125 FEET SOUTH front on Adams, between Paulina and Wood-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY STONE FRONT HOUSE, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, furnace, etc., and lot 25x150 feet. No. 208 Ashland-av.; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS NEAR Lincoln Park on long time to parties wishing to build. Apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 145 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—CHEAP LOTS—ON VanBuren-st., just outside fire limits (only four lots left), with hydrant water laid on each lot. Price $80 each; $50 cash payment, and balance, $50 every three months. These lots are situated just west of California-av., and near the Boulevards and West Side parks. VanBuren-st. cars run within three blocks of the property. Call and see them at office, 150 West Adams-st. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BUILDING 22x56 ON 2½ years' lease of ground; suitable for livery stable. GRADLE & STROTZ, 60 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON VERnon-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., cheap.
Several lots on Cottage Grove-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., on terms to Boulevard.
Several choice pieces at Hyde Park, and vacant lots; bargains. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50x160, SOUTHEAST CORNER SOUTH Park-av. and Thirtieth-st., with small house, $11,000. 25x125 with two-story house on Indiana-av., east front, near Thirty-fifth-st., $4,750; $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Brick house and lot, $8,000, corner Fulton and Morgan-sts., $5,000.
Fine marble front on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front, lot 25x175, brick barn; $24,000.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT ON southwest corner of Egan and Lake-av., near horse and steam cars; gas, water, bath room, stationary washtubs; possession at once; easy terms; $8,000.
Two-story brick house with lot, on Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., 12 rooms, gas, water, bath, closets; terms to suit.
House and lot, 25x175, on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., $14,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone fronts on Wabash-av.; $12,000. First-class in every respect, at a great sacrifice. F. A. BROWN & D. GOODMAN, Real Estate Agents, 375 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A 25 FT. LOT ON WABASH-AV., near Thirtieth-st., at a bargain. Also, 25 ft. on Wabash-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. Very cheap. Also, a house and lot on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. BROWN & HORTON, 73 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN ON MICHIGAN-AV.—25 feet on Michigan-av., just outside the fire limits. Title perfect. Complete abstract to date furnished. If taken soon this will be sold very cheap. GEO. A. EMERY, 427 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE HOUSES, MICHIGAN, Prairie-av., brick house, Wabash-av., 25 feet, Michigan-av. and Forty-seventh-st. J. & E. A. HIBARD, 160 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE 8-ROOM COTTAGE AND 50-FOOT lot, on Dexel Boulevard, near Oakwood-av. Boulevard; will delivery cheap. Inquire at 857 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 365 SIXTEENTH-st., just west of Halsted-st.; also, house with stable, lot 25x125, corner of South Park-av. and Thirtieth-st., on monthly payments. Apply to F. H. WILSON, 34 South Clinton-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—NO. 79 HAMILTON-AV., FINE COTtage of 6 rooms, bath-room, and 2 closets; water and gas in house; east front; near Jackson-st.; price, $5,500. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 18.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD HOUSE, PURCHASERS can have this property on reasonable terms. Inquire at this office, near Fulton. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIS ELEGANT LOT, 25x125, ON Fulton-st., first east of 288; price, $4,000; only $400 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—88 CALUMET-AV.—AN ELEGANT residence, with all modern improvements; lot 65x150 feet; will be sold at a bargain. H. B. HORTON, 16 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, LOT 24x100, on Harrison-st., near Aberdeen; only $1,800; perfect title. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—SUBJECT TO AN INCUMBRANCE OF $5,000, 4½ years to run, a fine new residence, 14 rooms, besides closets, on beautiful corner lot, 58x30; separate barn lot; all worth $8,000; will trade for a farm. Forty-fifth-st., first house west of Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FINE LOT, 100x130 feet, to an alley, corner Dayton and Sophia-sts., two miles from Court House, and near three lines of street cars. T. COLES, Room 5, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 37 and 39 Clark-st., opposite Court House.
1 acre near Douglas Park, on Twelfth-st., $20,000.
Large house and lot, 48x177 feet to wide alley, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $12,000.
House with all modern improvements, and deep lot, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $16,000.
Good house and deep lot, near Jefferson Park, $7,500.
Also, other city and suburban residences.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE, SOUTH PART city, near dummy, on monthly payments, without interest. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS ON WEST Side, desirably located; terms easy. Also acre property near Irving Park. National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., 139 LaSalle-st.: 500 feet front, being 250 feet on the northeast corner of Michigan-av. and Fiftieth-st., and 250 feet on the northwest corner of Indiana-av. and Fiftieth-st. Also nearly 5 acres on the northwest corner of Fifty-first-st., and Cottage Grove-av., fronting on the park, at a very low price. This property will advance 100 per cent in 12 months.

FOR SALE—THE NEATEST COTTAGE AND LOT on South Side, $3,500; $500 cash, balance monthly. W. W. WATSON, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK ONLY—A MODERN brick residence on Washington-st., near Union Park, for $8,500; $4,500 cash, balance on long time; possession Nov. 1; to-day is your time; 6 other houses on the West Side; also, 3 houses on the South Side, $4,000 to $12,000; 1 to exchange for a farm; and 2 to exchange in part for lots. From 5 to 20 acres for a few days at one-third less than its value, south of Union Park. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 151 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—40 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON WEStern-av., at a bargain if sold this week. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS ON WABASH-av. As owners are anxious to sell buyers will do well by giving us a call. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—3 OF THOSE 25 FOOT LOTS ON IDAHO-st., decidedly the cheapest lots in the market, at $1,000 each; easy terms. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV. AND TAYLOR-st.; sidewalks, water and trees; cheap, and terms to suit. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 131 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WALLACE, HUBBS, AND Dashiel-sts., near Twenty-eighth-st. [illegible] Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON OAKWOOD-BOULEvard, near Cottage Grove, south front, only $125 per foot. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTY FEET ON WENTWORTH-AV., near boulevard, only $60 per foot; very deep lot. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., $900 each, on long time; they are a bargain. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$3,600 WILL BUY BRICK HOUSE, 11 rooms, and all modern improvements, and lot on Cottage Grove, if taken before Nov. 1. J. S. SCOVEL, 78 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY NICE METALIC SHOW CASE at 340 East Madison-st.; must be sold this morning or shipped. Price, $65. Inquire of Mr. JASCOTT.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE STOVE, SUITABLE FOR store, office, or saloon. Call at 13 South Canal-st. E. E. RYAN & CO.

FOR SALE—HOUSE LEASE FOR 4½ YEARS, ONE block from Union Park; 8 rooms, pantry and closets. SELDEN FISH, 371 Madison-st., Room 4.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—HANDSOME SUITE on parlor floor; also, front room, suitable for gentlemen, to rent, with board.

116 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife can obtain good board. Price reasonable.

125 BROWN-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND FURNISHed rooms in a small family, for four gentlemen, at $5 per week; convenient to cars.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO PLEASANT large furnished rooms, with board, gas, fire, and bath.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good and house new, with all modern improvements.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD WITH 2 single rooms, nicely furnished, suitable for two gentlemen.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHed front room, with board, for gent and lady, or two gents; also one small room; family associates.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS TO rent, with board.

WEBER HOUSE—156 WEST LAKE-ST., FIRST-class board at from $6 to $8 per week; day board, $4; transient, $2.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD-COURT — ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen. Accommodation for day boarders.

50 LAKE-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN OFFER first-class accommodations to lady and gentleman, or gentlemen; house beautifully situated, very near Fairview Depot, Douglas-place; every modern improvement; barn accommodations. Terms very moderate to right parties.

73 AND 75 MONROE-ST., BRINKWORTH BLOCK—To rent front parlor, with board. Also, 2 girls wanted for cook and second work.

122 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. — JUNCTION OF Calumet, a large room handsomely furnished, with board; location pleasant and convenient; references required.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH-st., and one block from State-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with first-rate board, at lowest rates. Everything desirable.

528 MICHIGAN-AV. — FRONT SUITE WITH first-class board; but few boarders; terms moderate to party desiring rooms for the winter.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM for two gentlemen, with hot and cold water; first-class table; references required.

806 WABASH-AV. — LARGE, NICELY-FURnished rooms to rent, with board; references required.

855 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED room with board in a private family. Bath room, hot and cold water; heated by furnace. References exchanged.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—Fine parlor suite, unfurnished, except carpets; also, large pleasant room for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; first-class table; house has all conveniences.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST. (SOUTH SIDE HOUSE)—Good rooms and first-class board at $5 per week; families accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE NORTH SIDE, NEAR LINCOLN Park, for one gentleman, for the winter with a first-class family. No objection to a few other boarders. Will take room furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating location, etc., ST. JOHN SHERWOOD, east end of North-av.

BOARD—AND ONE UNFURNISHED ROOM, BY two young ladies, in private family, convenient to Madison-st. cars. Address 120 East Adams-st., with terms.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY GENTLEman, wife, and baby; board not to exceed $17 dollars per week. Address, stating terms, E 18, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WHO CAN give best of reference, wish to obtain board on reasonable terms in a Christian family, where there are no other boarders. Address, stating terms and location, M 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, SOUTH or East side; unfurnished except carpets. West Side, east of Union Park, north of Adams, and south of Randolph-sts., preferred. Address, stating terms, J 78, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished (except carpets), for 2 lady teachers, south of Twenty-sixth-st., and east of State. Address M 72, Tribune Branch office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SEWING MACHINE COMPANY WISHES TO make arrangements with a good active and responsible sewing machine man to take their retail business for the City of Chicago and Cook County. Liberal terms will be offered to the right man. Address F 21, Tribune office.

AN ELEGANTLY FITTED UP SALOON, WITH good stock, doing a splendid business, and its rooms above, with furniture, worth $1,800, will be sold for $800. Apply at 130 West Adams-st.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A FINE stock of hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods for sale; one of the best locations for retail trade in Chicago. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address K 30, Tribune office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY STORE, SITuated in the midst of an extensive ready-money neighborhood for sale. Any energetic man can make a fortune in five years. Will sell cheap to the first man with ready cash, as the owner has other important business to attend to. Address X 26, Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE—DRUG STORE FOR SALE, 25 miles from Chicago, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad. Will invoice between $4,000 and $5,000; sales over $50 a day. Good reasons for selling. Inquire of Doctor B. VAN BUREN, Lemont, Ill.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE FOR SALE—ON Madison-st. Address E. Room 3, 124 South Clark-st.

FIXTURES OF THE LUNCH COUNTER AT 118 South Clark-st., for sale. Within 10 steps of Board of Trade. Inquire at lunch counter.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF BOARDING HOUSE for sale, containing 22 rooms, full of paying boarders, in good location, on West Side. For particulars apply at 122 North Halsted-st., near Kinzie.

MEAT AND VEGETABLE MARKET FOR SALE. A good chance to make money on small capital. Apply to NOCKIN & FISHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

STOCK OF CIGARS, TOBACCO AND NOTIONS at 291 State-st., for sale very cheap. Good business done, reason told for selling.

TO PORK-PACKERS—I HAVE FOR RENT A store, ice-house, and cellar, in first-rate neighborhood for retail business, at moderate rent. GEO. H. HESS, 184 LaSalle-st., and 237 Egan-av.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, YANKTON, FOR sale or rent, furniture and contents. For particulars inquire of D. S. WARREN, Yankton, D. T.

TO DRUGGISTS—I HAVE ONE OF THE PRETtiest little drug stores in Chicago for sale very cheap; can remain near present location, or be moved to any place; only $1,400 to $1,800 cash required. Call at 80 West Lake-st., Room 2.

$200 WILL PURCHASE OVER $400 WORTH OF goods and a fine paying office business; only $50 required in cash, the balance paid as made from the business. Rear office, 127 West Washington-st.

$250 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES OF news depot and confectionery store, 380 West Lake-st., opposite Elizabeth-st. School.

$500 CASH—RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—BUYS half interest in $1,000 new stock and best established office business in city; will pay you $250 per month. Owner leaving city. FULLER, 119 East Washington-st., Room 20.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 332 STATE-ST., have a large assortment of open and top-buggies, phaetons, and one and two-seat business wagons, which they must close out before winter; parties who want a good buggy for a small amount of money had better call soon, as they must be sold.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS WITH HARness to match. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TEAMS OF HORSES, WAGONS, and harness; also buggy horse; will trade for lumber. 329 West Van Buren-st., before 8 a. m. or by note. 124 South Clark-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NO. 1 CLARENCE CARriage, golden trimmings, in fine order. W. A. RUSSELL, 343 West Twelfth-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND BUGGY; ALSO DOUble buggy harness. M. C. KELLEY, Room 12, 173 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND hack. Apply at southeast corner of Madison and Clark-sts. S. DELAMATER.

FOR SALE—AT TWO-THIRDS THEIR VALUE, leather top buggy, phaeton, open buggy, single harness, and 6 or 4 horses. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE—A GOOD, SAFE, AND SOUND horse for coupe, carriage, or express. Apply at 225 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES FROM 1,500 to 1,650, just from the country, at WATKINS' stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS OR delivery wagons, at No. 269 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—HORSE, TOP BUGGY and harness; buggy one year old; horse sound, young, and good roadster. Will exchange for span of draft horses, or will sell for cash or good paper. Call at 13 Franklin-st. SILAS DUTTON'S Livery Stable.

FOR SALE—AT 55 AND 57 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—One new leather-top, cloth cushioned buggy. Warranted good. Low for cash.

OWEN EVANS & CO., LIVERY, BOARDING, AND Sale Stable, 58 and 60 Sherman-st., opposite M. S. & R. I. R. R. Passenger Depot, Chicago.

WOLF AND BUFFALO ROBES, CHENILLE, OXford Rugs, Dusters, and a large line at SHORT & BRAYTON'S, 151 East Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse, circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting. Address COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines, etc., at Western Branch office, 68 South Canal-st. P. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT RUNNING DOMESTIC Sewing Machines, sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 306 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 201 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

150,000 WISCONSIN SUPERIOR COMMON white brick; also, 50,000 white pressed brick, for sale by J. N. SMART & CO., 156 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS IN North Evanston; also, one in Glencoe, with the privilege of purchasing at any time for the amount of yearly payments. Rent, $25 per month. C. E. BROWN, near depot, Evanston.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS, ON WEST WASHINGTON-st., in the elegant marble building, known as Norton's Block, between Peoria and Sangamon-sts.; modern improvements; to the right parties, rent cheap. By WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 225 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block.

TO RENT—A BOARDING-HOUSE, 12 ROOMS; furniture for sale cheap. House full of boarders; or would be suitable for private family. Centrally located; water and gas. Rent cheap. Apply on premises, 252 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NO. 183 AND 185 HURON-ST., NEAR LaSalle, double, two story and basement brick houses; modern improvements; rent reasonable to responsible parties. Apply to JAMES FROST, on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, and brick barn. Possession immediately. 17 Honore-st., half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. A two-story and basement brick house; 11 rooms, all modern improvements; also, a good barn on the premises. Furniture complete, for sale cheap. Also, winter's supply of fuel. Inquire at premises, 225 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 5 LARGE ROOMS, No. 60 Walnut-st., near corner Paulina, one block from Lake-st. cars; in good neighborhood. Apply on the premises, between hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Rent, $25 per month, payable in advance. S. R. MORSE.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE PREMISES 235 and 237 West VanBuren-st., 50x175 feet, with brick dwelling, 25x60 feet, 3 stories, basement and cellar. A large building in the rear, well lighted, 50x30 feet, 3 stories and cellar, on a 40-foot alley, well calculated for a manufacturing interest. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A CHARMING NEW residence, No. 483 North LaSalle-st., 14 rooms and all modern improvements. Also, one equally pleasant at Glencoe, with ample grounds, trees and shrubs. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, corner of Canal and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POSSESSION, HOUSE OF 7 rooms, pantries, baths, &c., over store 241 West Randolph-st. Basement 239 West Randolph-st. W. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, THAT large, desirable, furnished house, 320 Park-av. Barn and modern improvements. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A 15-ROOM HOUSE, AND FURNITURE for sale; all new the 1st of May. Parties wishing a bargain will address L 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—COTtage of 6 rooms, 162 Calumet-av. Rent low.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE ON NORTH LASALLE-st. $30 a month to May 1, 1873. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE NOVEMBER 1ST, TO single gentlemen only, 12 furnished rooms, single or en suite, in Parker Block, northeast corner Halsted and Madison, over Home National and Mechanics Savings Banks. Apply to F. B. DeBERARD, at Hale & Bros., 10 & 16 North Canal-st.

TO RENT—A SUIT OF TWO FRONT ROOMS, UNfurnished, with or without board in private family, near Honore-st. and Madison-st. cars. Inquire at store 722 Madison-st., corner Lincoln.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH two beds. Rooms for gentlemen lodgers at 73 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—AT 205½ WARREN-AV., FOUR ROOMS, furnished, gas, bath, heated by steam, respectable, moral. Terms moderate. References taken and given.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS NO. 248 WEST MADISON-st.; gas, water, and water closets; suitable for offices or for housekeeping. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 225 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS NO. 222 WEST MADISON-st.; gas, water, and water closets; light and airy; suitable for offices or for housekeeping. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 225 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—3 VERY COMFORTABLE ROOMS, with water and pantry, very suitable for housekeeping; rent $25, at 49 Price-place, off Desplaines-st. Apply after 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—ROOMS NO. 12 MILWAUKEE-AV.; also, basement. Apply at 241 West Randolph-st., or on the premises from 8 to 12 o'clock.

TO RENT—LARGE WELL-FURNISHED PARLOR and second story front rooms at 397 West Monroe-st., west of Morgan.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—5 ROOMS over new store corner of Shurtleff-av. and Thirtieth-st.; closets, buttery, water, &c. Also, 4 rooms, buttery, closets, water, &c., of two new houses corner of Shurtleff-av. and Thirtieth-st. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 18, Otis Block.

TO RENT—4 UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND floor, suitable for offices or lodging; 293 Wabash-av., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS; TO gentlemen only. Inquire rear of 45 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single or en suite; large closets, gas, and fuel, and use of bath room. 131 West Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen. 183 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate Agent, 225 West Madison-st., 5 rooms, No. 283 Twenty-seventh-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 228½ WEST RANdolph. Apply at No. 257 West Randolph.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS. INQUIRE at 270 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—TWO NEW BRICK STORES, WITH basement, 22x80 feet, located on State-st., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts. Will rent low to a responsible tenant. Inquire of J. S. NEWHOUSE, on the premises.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, AND basements, in new marble-front buildings on State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 220 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—71 AND 73 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., store 25x74, basement 40x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 40x74, with steam elevator. Apply to F. W. KRAUSE, basement 73 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 379 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Bissett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 3 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, third and fourth floors of store No. 342 and 344 Lake-st., Garrett Building. Apply to JAMES J. WALWORTH, first floor.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF No. 731 State-st., suitable for a store or a light manufacturing business.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A VERY DESIRABLE and well-furnished front office. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 18.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 222 WEST MADISON-ST.; light and airy; suitable for any business. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 225 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS for housekeeping; best reference; good pay; give terms and location. Address P 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OR LIGHT basement in the vicinity of and between Madison and Clark-sts., Wabash and Fifth-avs., for a first-class dining-room.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—FURnished cottage or house, prefer West Side, will pay cash rent or board parties for rent. References given. Call National Real Estate Room, Nos. 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Room No. 1.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE TENant, a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, in a pleasant locality on South Side. Apply to JAMES H. HILL, 360 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, A small room or part of room, for scroll saw and turning lathe. X 11, Branch Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—$30 WATCH FREE—MEN AND women can clear $50 to $75 a week, with our golden needle and ladies' caskets; new thing; take well everywhere. Samples to country free. Call, or send stamp for circular. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 36 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO MEAN BUSINESS, for the most profitable article in the market. A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL WALKER & McClary's Alterable Sign, patented March 5, 1872. The most novel and useful article for business men ever invented. Will sell itself on sight, and is used by every branch of trade. This is no humbug, call and see at 233 West Madison-st., up stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 75 South Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $400 TO $500, in a genteel well-established cash business, paying well, and can be increased with the help of a live man. 116 East Washington-st., Room 36.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR $4,000, TO work one of the best farms in the country, near town and railroad depot. I own the land. Address A. MULLER, No. 300 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, INTELLIgent and of good address, to invest $1,000 in a legitimate, pleasant, and lucrative business in Chicago, receiving thorough instruction in the business and an equal partnership from the beginning. Good references given and required. Address O 82, Tribune office, for three days.

PARTNER WANTED—UNUSUAL OPENING FOR reliable party, with few thousand dollars ($3,000 or more) invested, thoroughly established, paying well, easily managed, legitimate and desirable business. Address BUSINESS 14, Tribune office, giving name.

PARTNER WANTED—I CAN GIVE A GOOD MAN, having from $5,000 to $10,000, a splendid chance to take an interest in a business which pays largely and no risk. Good references given and required. Address Q 25, Tribune Branch office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 160 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $5,000 AND $15,000 AT 9 PER cent, on choice city property. KIMBALL & FAKE, Room 12, 151 Monroe-st.

$1,300 WORTH OF GILT-EDGE PAPER ON A No. 1 security purchase money. By W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

$15,000 TO LOAN FOR 6 MONTHS, ON FIRST-class inside security; money in bank; bring in your abstracts. E. S. OTIS & CO., 153 LaSalle-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, FAMILIAR WITH French and Spanish, would give lessons gratis, to a few gentlemen. Object, to retain the practice and use of language. Address H 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN IN A FIRST-class retail clothing house on the West Side; one that can speak French preferred. Address R 71, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN, WITH HORSE and light delivery wagon, for which a good salary will be paid. Address Bissell Broom Company, No. 75 South Canal-st., Room 1, up-stairs.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, GERMAN PREferred, to go to country town in this State. Inquire of J. S. SPROULE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NORWEGIAN DRY goods salesman; one that can speak German preferred. Apply at 92 and 94 Milwaukee-av.

Trades.

WANTED—A THOROUGH MECHANIC TO TAKE charge of wood-working establishment. Address H 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT WEFLE & INgam's, 24 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT NO. 128 STATE-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGH AND STEADY WATCHmaker. Apply at C. D. PEACOCK'S, 50 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 BOOK-FOLDERS AND STITCHERS, also, girls to learn. Apply, immediately, at factory, corner Wood and Tyler-sts. P. MUNSON.

WANTED—FOUR CARPENTERS. APPLY AT 264 Wells-st., this morning at 7 o'clock, to do framing.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS; STEADY JOB, and good wages. W. MANNING & CO., 612 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS FOR SOLDERING, by the Chicago Manufacturing Company, 213 and 215 East Lake-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—TEN GOOD AMERIcan carpenters to go to Morgan Station, Washington Heights, to work for Blue Island Land and Building Co. Call at Company's office, Commerce Hall, corner of LaSalle and Washington-sts., Tuesday, October 22, 1872, 3 o'clock p. m. T. S. CLARK, Foreman, Morgan-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TAILORS, AT BROWN & Co.'s, 292 Wabash-av. Coats paid from $5 to $10; pants from $2.50 to $4.50, vests, from $2.75 to $3.25. Only first-class workmen need apply; no distinction of nationality or language.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TINNERS TO GO IN THE country. Apply to MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 73 Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—THREE BOOTMAKers, and one to work on repairing, at No. 125 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A BOY THAT CAN FEED A GORDON press. Apply at 56 and 58 Fifth-av., up stairs.

WANTED—DIAMOND CUTTERS AND POLISHers. Steady employment and liberal wages will be paid to competent workmen. CROSBY, MORSE & FOSS, 240 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-CLASS practical miller, immediately. A high salary will be paid to a competent man. Apply to THOMAS PETERSON, 119 South Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS, EARLY this morning. Apply at Engine House corner of Deering and Archer-av.

WANTED—THREE MORE FIRST-CLASS PRINTers immediately. Union Lithographing and Printing Company.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—GOOD TEAMSTER. CALL AT 2 WEST Lake-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS DRIVing and taking care of a horse; none need apply but those who can come well recommended. EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., 65 and 67 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIVE MEN OF FIRST-CLASS ABILity, from 25 to 50 years of age, to learn the assistant plan of selling books. We have a lawyer who commenced work for us on the 2d of May. His profits were more than $400 for the first month.

A business man near Boston, who was earning a salary of $1,000 a year and expenses, commenced with us June 11. His commissions the first month were $260.

A High School teacher commenced the first of March, and will make between $4,000 and $5,000 worth of our illustrated Bibles the first four months. We know that any man of ability and tact for the business can make from $150 to $300 per month and expenses, and will show [illegible] commissions to [illegible] Training free. Only men of ability with first-class references need apply. Address, stating age and experience, [illegible] W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 50 LABORERS for the Milwaukee & Fond du Lac Railroad; work 7 miles from city; steady work all winter; Company pays fare and no deduction from pay. Call early at 39 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON, Agents.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE FIRE ANNIversary number of the Carriers' Directory, just out; must bring letter of indorsement. Office, 45 West Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN OR boy, who can write a good hand, and is willing to work about an office. Address X 80, Tribune office, stating age and past experience.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR CAIRO RAILroad; $1.90 per day. Fare $2 per month and board. F. J. KENNEDY & CO. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., our agents, 32 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin; wages $2.25 to $2.75 per day; one month and fare refunded free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., Agents, 32 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWENTY BOYS AT 213 AND 215 LAKE-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS WAITERS, males, at E. H. HUTCHINSON'S, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD FARM HANDS, 12 MILES from city, one man who can drive a team; good wages. PYNE, Room 25, Otis Block, 133 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, THAT CAN USE tools, to work with a carpenter and cabinet maker. 169 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY, ABOUT 16 YEARS of age, to work in the American Steam Laundry, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, TO GO into the country 35 miles to work on a farm; a permanent situation offered to a steady man; expenses paid. Inquire at 221 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, to drive a horse; one who can glaze sash preferred. Apply at 16 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD SALESMEN TO sell hats, caps, furs, and straw goods, for an old and long-established house in New York. To those having a good trade, and can influence the same in New York from the following States: Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, will please address CHARLES CLAYTON, Spring-st. Station, New York City.

WANTED—10 GOOD CANVASSERS FOR THE Chinese Fire Lighter Kindling. Apply on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday morning, between the hours of 10 and 12, at 228 Wabash-av., up stairs. H. H. & D. S. COE.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 160 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON OSTRICH feathers. Apply at Room 12, up stairs, 182 South State-st. A. CRENNEL.

WANTED—10 OR 20 MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE city, and one for every town and neighborhood in the country. Those with $2 to $25 capital can clear $15 to $25 a week. Call or send stamp for sample. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK AROUND gentleman's house; also, few good men for steady winter work. Apply 216 East Washington, Room 36.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS CAN find steady employment in city or country, and good wages, by addressing BRIGHT SIDE CO., Chicago.

WANTED—5 MEN FOR SPARTA TUNNEL; wages from $2.40 to $2.75 per day; work all winter. 10 farm hands, $1.25 per day; work the year round. 10 sawmill hands. Free fare; no charges in office; go to-day. 500 for different railroads north and south; cheap tickets sold south. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—2,000 MEN FOR WISconsin Central & Northwestern Railroad; free fare and fees; winter job; wages from $2.25 to $2.75; also, tickets at cheap rates for the South; 5 men for city work. 25 West Lake-st., and 43 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 1,000 RAILROAD LABORers and choppers for Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2 and $2.25; board, $4; fare furnished to all; sure of a winter's work; we also want 50 saw-mill hands at $30 to $40 and board; 40 farm hands. We sell cheap tickets to laborers going south. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 39 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—200 RAILROAD laborers for the Detroit & Bay City Road; wages, $2; board, $4; also, 50 track layers at $2.25 to $2.50 per day; free fare. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 39 West Randolph.

WANTED—150 MEN TO WORK ON THE CHICAGO & Northwestern Railroad. Wages, $2.25 and $2.50 per day. Must leave this morning. Free fare, and no charges in office. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — A COMPETENT girl for general housework at 230 South Green-st. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 283 Walnut-st., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL FOR general housework in a small private family. Apply at third house south of Thirty-third-st., on Colfax-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO TAKE CARE OF children, and one to do general housework. Apply at 186 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD to take care of children. Inquire at 682 Indiana-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL TO do second work and assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at 207 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework, in a small family. Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 400 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, no children; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply immediately at 76 South Robey-st., third door from Madison.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 17 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK AT 70 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT SECOND GIRL at 51 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, girls for families and boarding houses in the city; also cook for Kenwood and Highland Park.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT KITCHEN girl, who understands plain cooking; also a good laundress. Apply at 588 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; 1132 Wabash-av.

WANTED—$3.50 GOOD GIRLS, WITH REFERences, for general housework, &c. Also a good woman, with one child, 4 children, to go 20 miles from Chicago, for a winter. Apply at 138 West Monroe-st., STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 80 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY COOK, FOR CITY; also girls for all kinds of housework in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1065 State-st.

WANTED—AT 300 INDIANA-AV., A GERMAN or Scandinavian girl for second work. Apply for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK in a private family. Inquire at 250 Thirty-first-st., near Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT 520 Michigan-av.

Domestics—Continued.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A CHAMBERmaid; German girls preferred. Call at No. 19 Sheldon-court.

WANTED—A STRONG YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST the cook and second girl, at 258 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD KITCHEN GIRLS AT THE Clarendon House, 132 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK, 45 CHEnier-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework for a family of three. Apply 166 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a private family. 255 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—5 OPERATORS AND 6 GIRLS TO finish on cords, and 1 good buttonhole-maker, at 289 Noble-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER; good cutter and fitter; must understand her business. 250 West Washington-st.

WANTED—CUFF AND COLLAR LINERS, AND fur sewers, at 346 State-st., next door to Campbell's hair store.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. CALL AT NO. 25 Taylor-st., corner Third-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT GRAND CENTRAL DINING ROOMS a female order-cook; none but the very best need apply. Corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN PHOTOGRAPH reception room. You need not apply unless you understand the business. O. S. MOORE, 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FEMALE ORDER COOKS for restaurant; first-class wages. Address V 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 OR 4 FIRST-CLASS NEW SHIRT makers and 1 collar ironer, at West Side Laundry, corner Adams and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR A WOman willing to work, to wash and fill bottles, &c., at the Honey House, 81 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS IN A PRIVATE boarding house. Call early at 29 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND TO A cigar stand. Apply at shooting gallery, 96 South Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale house where he can learn the business. Address M 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT lives with his parents desires a situation as bookkeeper, assistant, or clerk of any kind; is not afraid of work and will do anything to earn a livelihood. Address X 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUStrious young man in a wholesale dry goods, grocery, or liquor store, as porter or delivery clerk. Security given if required. Address THOS. HEFFERNAN, 117 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, CAPable of filling almost any office position. Willing to make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object. List of references given. Address K 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, COLlector, night-watch, or grocery clerk. Best of references. Address J B, No. 141 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed or examined; posting attended to at all hours promptly. A. BRASHER, Room 31, 159 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN desires a position in some house as bookkeeper, assistant, or clerk of any kind. Is not afraid of work, and will do anything to earn a livelihood. Address B 16, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FOREMAN BRICKlayer of long experience, as foreman; best city references given. Inquire at 41 West Washington-st., in the office of the Machinists' Building Co.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) in a printing office, or in a machine shop, to learn the trade. Address X 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH ENGIneer of 20 years experience and license, wants a situation; with best of references, without a single accident, sober and industrious; steady, or will take charge of elevator or holding machines. To run an engine any size. Address, for one week, WM. MOULTON, Maplewood, Cook County, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A STEADY MAN TO take care of and drive horses, either public or private, where he would have a house to live in preferred. Address Q 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER, BY A young man who is well acquainted with the city, and understands his business. Apply or address J. J. ALMAN, 794 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, without children, as coachman and cook; good city reference. Address P 81, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A DEAF AND DUMB boy, otherwise well qualified, to learn type setting. Address No. 121 West Twelfth-st., or DEAF AND DUMB, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER young man; good worker, has some knowledge of horses, in a store or as night watchman; best references given. Address, for two days, X 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man, as nurse, to take charge of sick person. Best of references given. 13 Harmon-court.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to take care of baby or do up stairs work. Address or call at 197 North Union-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren. MARY O'CONNELL, No. 3 West Taylor-st., corner Canal, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; also, a young girl to assist in the same house. Please call to-morrow at 131 Huron-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE, YOUNG Danish girl, to do second work and plain sewing, and take care of a couple of children. Good recommendation from the last place. Call at 41 Cornell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do up-stairs work and plain sewing, and other nice work. Please call for three days at 126 Johnston-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS laundress, and can give the best of reference if required. Apply to MRS. BALKAN'S, office 125 West Jackson-st., corner of Desplaines.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook in a first-class family, is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other to do general housework, or a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 1267 State-st., to-day, at 10 to 3 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as first-class cook and the other as first-class second girl in a first-class boarding-house or hotel. Please call at No. 30 String-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HIGHLY RESPECTable girl to do second work. Good reference. Apply at 376 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a small private family, understands washing and ironing. Good references. Call at 417 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in private family, to do second or general housework. Address S 40, Tribune Branch office. Best reference.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND WORK IN private family. Good reference. Inquire at 389 Wabash-av. A. O. D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework in a small private family; reference if required. Apply at 12 Belknap-st., between Eleventh and Twelfth-sts., off MORGAN, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, first as excellent cook, and a good German second girl; also, a boarding house cook, at MRS. WHITTAKER'S, 243 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; best of reference if required. Call at No. 316 Elizabeth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 HOTEL, 1 PASTRY, 2 boarding cooks, 1 housekeeper, 1 nurse girl, 3 girls together in boarding house, 11 girls for private families, 2 Swede girls, 5 dining-room girls, 2 chambermaids. Those looking for help should call at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN EXCELLENT Scotchwoman as cook in a first-class boarding-house; also 4 laundresses, 3 girls for second work, all with references; also 20 girls who want first-class places; girls wanted from the country. 138 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson as housekeeper, or companion, or both. Good references given. For particulars call at 260 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, OR TO wait at table, by a Swedish girl. Call at 349 North Franklin-st., to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OPERATOR IN FAMily or dressmaking establishment; can furnish machine. Terms reasonable. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A steam laundry; one to iron fine clothes and other to iron plain clothes; references given if asked for. Apply any time after 10 o'clock to 26 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy young woman. Apply at No. 262 Lake-av., south of Thirty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF education and respectability as bookkeeper, copyist, or cashier. Address H F, 105 Twenty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A LARGE FARM OF 80 ACRES, all in cultivation, with fine two-story house and outhouses, for city or suburban unimproved properties in this city. A. MULLER, 300 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE SOUTH SIDE LOT FOR a solitaire diamond. N 13, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., Nos. 37 and 39 Clark-st., opposite the Court House. A valuable place on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., with incumbrance, for good unincumbered acre or suburban property.
Also, a fine place at Lake Forest for city property with assume some incumbrance.
Also, a new house and large lot at Maywood, for which unimproved city property will be taken as first payment.

TO EXCHANGE—10 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND IN Town, Iowa, for house and lot in the city. S. S. MILLER & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HORSE AND BUGGY FOR GOOD lot. Also, South Side lots for 20 good horses. S. S. MILLER, 128 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CASH OR REAL estate, the exclusive manufacture and sale of a profitable article for the hardware trade. A good opportunity to the right man. Call at or address H, 34 Market-st., Room 7.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD OFFICE business worth several hundred dollars per month, and also $400 worth of goods; will take in exchange a good horse, buggy and [illegible] or other merchandise, or [illegible] country lands. Room [illegible] office, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PIANO FOR BUILDing lumber; a new piano at cost rates can be exchanged for a lot of lumber or new instruments. Address [illegible] 36 Sixteenth-st.

THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor Proposes a Remedy for Omnibus Racing.

War Between Property-Owners and the C. & P. Railway.

Ald. McEvoy's Report of Yesterday's Demonstration.

The City Tax Levy—Value of Real Estate and Personal Property, $258,473,220.

How to Improve the Sanitary Condition of the North Branch.

A meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Daggy in the chair. Present: Ald. Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, McGenniss, Thompson, McAvoy, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Batcham, Powell, Holden, Bond, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Gill, McGrath, Schmidt, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Clarke, Busse, Woodman.

RACING OF OMNIBUSES.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully recommend the passage of an ordinance herewith submitted, being intended as an amendment to Section 5, of Chapter 47, of the revised ordinances entitled "vehicles." The Police Department experience great difficulty in repressing racing and fast driving of street omnibuses belonging to rival lines, and preventing collisions with other vehicles, resulting from such racing, thereby endangering life and damaging property. The police force is so small that officers enough cannot be spared to station along the streets and avenues to see all violations of the ordinance daily perpetrated by 'bus drivers. And when the drivers are complained of, arrested, and prosecuted, the proprietors of the lines are in the habit of coming to their rescue, paying the fines imposed, giving bail for appearance, appealing the suits, casting the blame on their rivals, and in other ways endeavoring to screen and prevent the punishment of the guilty drivers, who, thus encouraged and protected by their employers, persist in their violations of the law. Thus all sense of responsibility on the part of the driver is destroyed, as they have little to fear so long as the proprietors of the lines keep up their spiteful rivalry with each other, and defend their men in racing and jockeying performances. The existing ordinance on the subject of "vehicles" does not require drivers of omnibus lines to take out license permits to ply their occupation, and hence there is no record of them in the City Clerk's office, and no revocation of license can touch any one, no matter how often he may violate the ordinance, or how aggravated may be his offence. By the adoption of the amendment, all the drivers of omnibuses will be registered and licensed, and the name of each can be ascertained from the number of his 'bus, and, when found guilty by the Police Magistrate of violations of the ordinance forbidding racing on the streets, his license may be revoked, which is a punishment that his employers cannot prevent. He will placed on his good behavior, and if he values his right to drive an omnibus in Chicago, he will feel constrained to obey the ordinance against racing, fast driving, and reckless collisions with private vehicles having weaker wheels. Sometimes a driver is now discharged for overdoing his permission to race or collide, whereupon he is taken into the service of the rival line, and gratifies his revenge on his last employer, at the same time that he signalizes his zeal for the new, and, by practicing vexatious annoyances, and, also, infractions of the ordinance. I am confident that if the amendment herewith submitted be passed there will be few complaints thereafter of violations of the ordinance regulating omnibus driving. The license fee proposed to be passed is hardly sufficient to defray the cost of registration, making transfers, and issuing licenses.

J. MEDILL, Mayor.

Ald. Thompson moved to waive the engrossment and pass the ordinance.

The motion was not agreed to, there not being enough members present, and the ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

MORE FIRE ENGINES.

Ald. Holden offered the following, which was adopted:

ORDERED, That the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners be, and they are hereby, requested to select a suitable lot for a fire-engine and hose-cart in the district bounded as follows, to wit: Halsted street on the east, Randolph street on the north, Adams street on the south, and Centre avenue on the west.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and referred: To change the name of Gilpin street, to Vernon Park place; for a water-pipe on Buddan street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-first, and on Jones street; for a sidewalk on Mendell street.

WATER WORKS LOT.

The Committee on Fire and Police, to whom was referred the ordinance submitted by the Board of Public Works, authorizing the purchase of a site for the new pumping-works, and an amendment of Ald. Daggy, reported them back, with the recommendation that the ordinance be passed as submitted.

The matter was laid over, and made the special order for next Monday.

A report of the same Committee, relative to the lot for the fire-engine at Nickersonville, was laid over.

HAY.

The ordinance amending the revised ordinances, in regard to the appointment of City Weighers, of weighing hay, etc., was taken up and passed.

The engrossed ordinance establishing the West Side Haymarket on Sebor and Desplaines streets, was called up and passed.

The ordinance establishing the South Side Haymarket on Twenty-third street, between Wentworth avenue and Arnold street, was referred to the Clerk for engrossment.

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC ROAD.

Ald. McGrath stated that the Chicago & Pacific Railway had that day tried to lay down their tracks in a street where the right of way had not been given them, and that but for the prompt interference of the police, blood would have been shed. The ordinance was passed as it read, at the suggestion of the company. The two men whose land the Company was trying to take were willing to submit the question of the price of the land to arbitration. The Company refused to do that, and finally came up with several hundred men to lay down the track, and had an engine fixed up to run over it. Nor did he believe the Council would give the right of way till the road bought the property of these men. The Rolling Mill workmen had turned out and put a stop to any track-laying. He offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Police be, and they are hereby, requested to prevent the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company from obstructing Bloomingdale road, between Coventry street and Elston avenue, with their railroad tracks until such time as they obtain the right of way from the Common Council.

The company insisted at the time they had a right, and the officer in charge of the men had lodged a complaint against the Sergeant, who had come up with the police force to stop war. They had come up with the rails spiked in sections, ready for putting down.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Railroads. He did not think it within the province of the Council to interfere. If these men were injured, they had their remedy under the law.

Ald. Clark stated that the man who owned the land not only wanted his damages, but the value of his entire property, and he was of the opinion that perhaps Ald. McGrath had a private quarrel with the railroad company, which possibly was the secret of the whole thing.

Ald. McGrath denied it, and stated he had no reason for fighting the railroad company. As for Ald. Clark, he was in the employ of the railway company, and was hereafter to be an agent at one of their stations.

Ald. Clark stated that that was all untrue.

Ald. Bond said that the Council ought, if it appeared that a railroad was taking a street or land to which it was not entitled, and if a riot might result therefrom, to take immediate steps to prevent it. The road, if it wished to get the land, had a legal way of doing it.

Ald. Schaffner offered an amendment, to insert the word "directed," instead of "requested."

Ald. McGrath accepted it.

The resolution was adopted.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT.

The Commissioner of Taxes submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: The Assessors of the several Divisions of the City of Chicago having completed their assessments, and returned the same to the Commissioner of Taxes, and the Board of Equalization having been in session for twenty consecutive business days to hear objections thereto, and to equalize the same as required by law, I hereby return the same for the purpose of levying the annual tax for the year 1872:

REAL ESTATE.

South Division	$114,229,300
West Division	95,751,670
North Division	29,111,370
Total	$239,092,340

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

South Division	$ 26,740,000
West Division	15,570,920
North Division	2,069,430
Total	$ 44,380,350
Total of real estate and personal property	$283,473,220

The following ordinance was annexed thereto:

SECTION 1. That the following taxes for the municipal year 1872 be and the same are hereby levied for the several purposes hereinafter specified, to-wit: Two mills and seventy-seven one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar to pay the contingent expenses of the city not hereinafter provided for; one mill and twenty-four one-hundredths of a mill to defray the expenses of lighting the streets of said city; one mill and forty-seven one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar for the police expenses of said city; one mill and sixty-seven one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar to meet the expenses of purchasing ground for school houses, and building and repairing schoolhouses, and supporting and maintaining schools; fifty-five one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the sewerage and river improvement debt, and to maintain the sewerage works, and keep the same in repair; eighty-nine one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar to defray the expenses of cleaning and repairing the streets and alleys of said city; one mill and fifty-nine one hundredths of a mill on the dollar for permanent improvements; one mill and fifty-nine hundredths of a mill on the dollar to pay moneys borrowed pursuant to Section 24, Chapter 8, of the act to reduce the charter, etc., to provide for expenses necessary to be incurred in making improvements of necessity caused by casualties happening after the annual Appropriation bill of the municipal year 1871 was passed, and to pay judgments recovered against the city, and paid during said year; one mill on the dollar as a water-fund tax for the extension of water mains or pipes of said city, and the maintenance of the Water Works of said city; one mill on the dollar as a sewerage fund tax, for the extension and laying of sewers in said city and the maintenance of such sewers; one mill on the dollar to provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the general bonded debt of city; three-hundredths of one mill on the dollar for a sinking fund to pay at maturity school bonds, authorized by Sec. 5, Chap. V of the amendments to the city charter, approved March 9, 1867, and for the payment of such bonds as may have been previously issued for schools or school purposes; twenty one-hundredths of a mill on the dollar as a Library Fund tax, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Public Library and Reading Room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of said city, be and the same are hereby respectively levied and assessed upon all taxable real and personal estate in the City of Chicago according to the assessed value thereof for the municipal year 1872 aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That the Tax Commissioner be and he is hereby notified and directed to issue a warrant in due form of law for the collection of the taxes hereby levied in conformity with the law in such cases made and provided.

The engrossment was waived and the ordinance passed.

The ordinance repealing the ordinance for opening Seeley street was passed.

CLEANING THE NORTH BRANCH.

The Board of Public Works submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: By a resolution introduced in Council by Alderman Schaffner, and referred to the Board, an examination was directed to be made into the sanitary condition of the North Branch of the Chicago River with a view of ascertaining the practicability of cleansing the same by a system of artesian wells located on the lines of sewers for the further purpose of cleansing them. The Board are fully aware of the need of adopting some means for the thorough purification of this portion of the river as soon as the means to accomplish it can be provided. The matter has been under frequent discussion by them since their organization in 1861, and has been referred to in almost all of their annual reports, and has also been the subject of several special reports. About ten years ago an investigation was made by the Board as to the best way of disposing of the filthy accumulations in the river, and in their annual report of April, 1863, the plan of a covered aqueduct, 12 feet in diameter, from the river, with steam power to produce a current, was recommended. Various plans have been presented to the Board from time to time, none of which seemed to be practicable. All the information which the Board have since been able to gain upon this subject confirm them in the opinion that the method herein suggested is the most available and the surest in its results of any yet suggested.

During the winter of 1865, a Commission was appointed by the Common Council, consisting of Mayor Sherman, William Gooding, R. B. Mason, John Van Nortwick, E. B. Talcott, and E. S. Chesbrough, to recommend a plan for cleansing the river. After carefully considering the importance of the questions involved, and after mature deliberation, on the 6th of March, 1865, this Commission made a report to the Council covering this matter. In relation to the North Branch, they say: "While we consider the proposed canal from the lake to the river, along or near Fullerton avenue, the best plan to recommend for permanently cleansing it, if the discharge of filth must be suffered to go on, as heretofore, we believe it is both the right and duty of the city to prevent all such discharges. This would be by far the simplest, cheapest, and quickest way of purifying that branch—in fact, the only way we can think of to obtain immediate as well as permanent relief."

After giving an estimate of the proposed cost of a canal near Fullerton avenue, and its maintenance, they say: "We believe the true policy of the city is to prevent all nuisances, as far as possible, from being made, and then the unavoidable ones will be comparatively easy to remedy. The proposed canal would probably encourage and increase to a very great extent filthy discharges into it and the river from establishments that would be most probably nuisances of themselves to their neighborhoods."

For temporary relief, the Board recommend that stringent measures be taken by the city to prevent the discharge of all filthy and unwholesome matter into the river, and for permanent relief, that a covered aqueduct be constructed from the river to the lake in the vicinity of Fullerton avenue, with the necessary steam power to create a current, as soon as the city can provide funds for that purpose.

The Board conclude by calling attention to an accompanying report, made by Mr. Chesbrough, who concurs in their views.

The report was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

OPENING FRANKLIN STREET.

In reply to a resolution, the Board reported that the delay in opening Franklin street to Adams, was due to the fact that the assessment, to the amount of $38,370.12, has been contested. The amount paid has been used in opening the street to Monroe. The Board has no authority to occupy condemned property till it has the money to pay for it with, so they cannot say when the work will be finished.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

The Board also submitted ordinances for paving Kinzie street from State to Wells, and numerous ordinances for sidewalk, nearly all of which have been built, for private drains, and a few lamp-posts, all of which were passed.

NEW RAILROADS.

The ordinance giving the Canada Southern, Decatur & State Line, and Chicago & Illinois River Railroads the right of way into the city, was taken up, the pending question being on the amendment of Alderman Tracy requiring the roads to build a viaduct over their tracks on Archer avenue.

It was moved to amend the amendment by adding at the close the words, "providing a majority of the property-owners favor it."

The amendment to the amendment, and the amendment as amended, were both adopted.

Alderman Tracy offered another amendment, requiring the roads to erect a passenger depot at the corner of Halsted street and Egan avenue.

It was lost.

Ald. Stone moved to amend by striking out the words Decatur & State Line and Chicago & Illinois River, and inserting a section declaring the Canada Southern should allow any two other companies not now entering the city to come in upon its track—one of these roads, he understood, intended to sell out their right if granted.

Ald. Gardner denied it and opposed the amendment.

After a long discussion Ald. Schaffner moved to amend the amendment by striking out the Chicago & Illinois River Road.

The amendment to the amendment was lost; yeas, 8; nays, 19.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 10; nays, 15.

Ald. Schmitz offered an amendment practically taking from the companies the power to use any street.

It was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 19.

A further amendment was offered that the roads should not have the right to occupy any part of the sidewalks on Stewart avenue.

The amendment was not adopted—yeas, 14; nays, 14.

The ordinance was referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and made the special order for next Monday, after motions to postpone for two weeks, to postpone indefinitely, to table, etc., had been voted down.

The Council then adjourned.

EVANSTON.

Merrill Ladd, who is always prominent in works of charity and generosity, has made arrangements with Nathan Sheppard to lecture in Lyon's Hall on Thursday night. Subject, "Shut up in Paris." The proceeds of this lecture are to be given to a very worthy but needy family, who have but recently passed through severe affliction. Let the citizens of Evanston turn out in force, and, by packing Lyon's Hall Thursday night, show their generosity and their approbation of Mr. Ladd's course.

Pay Your Taxes.

By a resolution of the County Board, the time for collecting State and County taxes has been extended for a few days. To make way for the collection of the tax of 1872, which will be due in a few weeks, it has been determined to sell all delinquent lots when the books are returned, and as half of the taxes of 1871 are not yet collected, during the three months the books have been open, those who have not yet paid can see how poor their chance will be to get in during the short time remaining, if they neglect to avail themselves of the opportunity given by the extension. Rebates must be used before the books are returned, or they will not be allowed.

The Horse Disease.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The horse disease prevails here to an alarming extent. Fully one half of the horses are affected, yet but few fatal cases have occurred. The Street Railway Company have one hundred horses sick, and have taken off some of their cars. The livery stables have stopped business. Every horse attached to O'Brien's circus, which came here from Canada yesterday, is sick.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Destruction of the West Side Onibusm Barn and Fifty Horses.

The Fire Believed to Have Been the Work of an Incendiary—The Loss $28,000.

The twenty-second alarm of fire since the 1st of the month was sounded shortly after 6 o'clock last evening from Box 294, situated at the corner of Wood and West Madison streets. It was caused by the bursting out of flames in the hay-loft of the large frame barn of the West Side Omnibus Company, Nos. 644, 646, and 648 Madison street, near the corner of Paulina. The building was 80x105 feet, two stories in height, and was constructed of dry, old timbers, that rapidly melted in the fire. It was entirely consumed, together with its contents, which were as follows: 50 horses, 2 sleighs, 1 omnibus, 1 buggy, 20 sets of harness, 5 tons of hay, and $500 worth of other feed. The building was valued at $4,500, the horses at $6,000, the harness at $1,000, the omnibus at $1,500, the sleighs at $200, and the buggy at $100. The fire spread with such rapidity that the men in charge of the barn were unable, with safety to themselves, to save any of the poor dumb brutes stabled in the basement. By the time the engines got fairly to work the barn was almost entirely destroyed, and the flames had communicated to the buildings on either side of it. That adjoining on the east, Nos. 640 and 642, was burned to the ground. None of its contents were saved. It was a three-story frame building, owned by Abraham Radcliffe, and occupied by him on the ground floor as a grocery store and meat market. He resided on the second floor of No. 640, and the rest of the building was used as a boarding house by Mrs. Edwards. The latter lost $1,200 on furniture; no insurance. The losses of her boarders aggregate about $500; no insurance. Mr. Radcliffe estimates his loss on building and outhouses at $7,000, and his loss on stock at $4,000; insurance, $2,000. The building was uninsured. The following buildings were destroyed on the west side of the Omnibus Company's barn: No. 650, one-story frame, owned and occupied by Daly & Doyle as a blacksmith shop; loss, $800; no insurance. No. 652, frame barn, 25x80 feet, recently purchased by the Omnibus Company for $1,000; no insurance. Three horses were rescued from this building; there was nothing else in it. No. 660, two-story frame, owned and occupied by B. G. Case as a blacksmith shop; loss on building and stock, $500; no insurance. The residence of P. Brannock, at the corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, was damaged to the extent of about $100; fully insured.

The total insurance on the building and stock of the Omnibus Company was placed by Arthur Ducat's Agency in the following companies:

Home, of New York	$5,000
Citizens', of New York	2,000
Howard, of New York	2,000
Total	$9,000

Of this, $2,500 in the Home was upon 25 horses, each horse being insured for $100; and $2,500 upon the building. The stages were insured for $4,000, equally divided between the Citizens' and Howard.

There are several reasons for believing that the fire was kindled by an incendiary. The suddenness with which it burst out in several places at once leads the proprietors to strongly suspect that some of their enemies took this means of gratifying their feelings of revenge. Some drivers who were recently discharged from the company's service are suspected of the crime, as a few of them were observed hanging about the barn a few days ago.

It was expected by every one in the vast crowd of spectators that the fire could not be prevented from devastating the entire square, if not the greater portion of contiguous squares; but the Marshals, with the small force of engines at their command, kept it from spreading, and extinguished it in about two hours. There should have been more steamers on the ground than there were. The Marshals claim that a second alarm was turned in, but that the operator at the fire alarm office did not respond. The fact about this is that the private signal was not given to the operator, and without it he is not permitted to give a second alarm. The fault lies with the Marshals or their messenger.

It was a fortunate circumstance for the street-car company and the travelling public alike that a switch had recently been laid down on West Madison street, just above Ashland avenue. Had it not been for this convenience, street-car travel would have been effectually stopped for some hours. As it was, the cars going west managed to switch off and take the passengers east again. To say that they were crowded would not convey any idea of the multitude who endeavored to hang on to the vehicles. The closed cars were utterly incapable of holding another soul. Passengers were sitting in the window recesses, their backs bent nearly double, and their feet gracefully dangling on the outside of the car. The West Side stages were running, and were proportionately laden, for nearly an hour after the last building fell. The rear step was loaded until it touched the ground.

OTHER FIRES.

The alarm from Box 274, at a quarter past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, was for a fire in the two-story and basement frame house, No. 223 Fulton street, owned by F. A. Eddington, and occupied by the Sanford Ink Manufacturing Company. The fire was caused by the boiling-over of a kettle of borax on the third floor. The building was damaged to the extent of about $1,500; the loss on stock amounts to about $3,500. The insurance is placed in the Citizens' and Fireman's Fund Companies, but the amounts in each could not be ascertained. The adjoining building, No. 221, a dwelling owned and occupied by Mrs. Dartch, was damaged about $250 worth; no insurance.

The alarm from Box 247, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was false. The key was pulled by an inquisitive boy, who found the door open.

The roof of the unoccupied brick building No. 295 Superior street, caught fire about 8 o'clock last evening from sparks from a charcoal stove which had been left burning by the workman. Hose Cart No. 3 was summoned, and the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done. The owner's name and the amount of his insurance could not be ascertained.

The tug-boat R. A. Burton, lying near Kinzie street bridge, caught fire last evening from an overheated boiler, and was damaged to the extent of about $200, fully insured. The alarm was sounded from Box 271.

AMUSEMENTS.

INAUGURATION OF HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

On the night of the great fire Mr. Richard M. Hooley was at the Briggs House in this city, with his wife, and all his personal paraphernalia, including costly jewels and valuable wardrobes, expecting to take the morning train for New York. He intended to retire from the profession of which he had long been an honored member, to enjoy the handsome competency which a life of labor and energy had enabled him to accumulate. Much of his fortune was invested in this city. The fire came and swept away the earnings of thousands, his among the rest. But his spirit was not broken, and, with gallant courage, he went to work to repair the ravages of the fire. How well he succeeded was apparent last evening to those who visited his beautiful theatre on the occasion of its opening. It was brilliant in every respect. The audience was composed of our best citizens. They went to honor and encourage the man who had faith in them and their city. There was not standing room. The building was cosy and comfortable, elegant, even luxurious, in its appointments. Handsome gaseliers illuminated the scene. Elegantly attired women and correspondingly arrayed men waited for the rising of the curtain. We have not space to-day to enter into an elaborate criticism of the performance. The Abbott-Kiralfy troupe had possession of the stage. Pantomime was the programme. It was fairly presented. There were the usual gestures and tumbling and knocking down,—perhaps too much of the latter exercise,—and brilliant dancing and more than average singing, and everything decent and in order. The Jee Brothers played on their peculiar piano of stony formation with really wonderful effect. Mademoiselles Elise and Marie Gratz gave their Tyrolean eccentricities in song to the gratification of the audience, and later in the programme a cat duet, the broadest part of the performance, and the only part to which the prudish could object. The scenery was admirable, especially so the first scene and the illuminated garden, in which the grand Mardi Gras divertissement took place. The artists did themselves credit in these scenes, and extended to the public promise of fine productions in the future. Mr. Hooley was surrounded by a host of friends last evening. Mr. McVicker was there to congratulate him, and so were many others of the profession. Mr. Frank Agnew, Mr. McDermott, and the other contractors who contributed to the construction of this tasteful dramatic temple, were also present, and everybody hailed with delight this new evidence of the restoration and progress of our city.

MR. FIELDS' LECTURE.

Mr. James T. Fields, the great Boston publisher, discoursed last evening to a large and elegantly dressed audience in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on "Masters of the Situation." The lecture was one of the Star Course. Mr. Fields is a well-preserved gentleman, of good presence, with a kindly face, and a pair of beaming eyes. His delivery is occasionally rapid, and once in a while enthusiastic. There was nothing profound or wearisome in what he said. He gave a large quantity of good advice in a pleasant way, and it is a misfortune that people are not in the habit of following the suggestions of Mr. Fields and others. But even Solomon is ignored by many. Mr. Fields told how good a thing it was to have convictions—right convictions of course—and to stand by them to the last; how industry and perseverance were their own reward, and cited instances of great men who made their "lives sublime," and so forth. The enervating influence of modern luxury was deplored, and the advisability of being earnest and enthusiastic in the work of life was inculcated. The lecturer was well received by an audience that was well entertained.

This evening Mr. Fields lectures on Tennyson in the Union Park Congregational Church.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

The second week of Mrs. Oates' engagement was inaugurated last evening, with an excellent bill, played to an audience respectable in size and liberal in enthusiasm. Among the auditors were seen General Sherman, fresh from his European tour, and General Sheridan, both gentlemen entering heartily into the spirit of the performance. The temperature within doors was genial, the arrangements for heating being now complete and perfect. A change was noted in the seating accommodations. One hundred and sixty chairs have been removed from the parquet, parquet circle, and first balcony, allowing plenty of room for physical extension and personal comfort. The centre aisle of the parquet has also been closed and a passage opened on either side, an alteration which adds to the appearance of the auditorium, and conduces to the general convenience. The first bill upon the programme of the week is "An Alarming Sacrifice," which passed off last evening pleasantly. The principal attraction is "The Prima Donna of a Night," Offenbach's first opera, and one of his brightest, certainly, as it is now produced at Mr. Aiken's Theatre. The acting of Mrs. Oates has all its sparkle and *abandon*, and she is well supported by Messrs. Crane, Howson, Drew, and by Miss Boudinot. The local hits are to the point, the orchestral accompaniment good, and the scenic illustration handsome. The entertainment, as a whole, has never been excelled by any given by the Oates Troupe in Chicago.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

A large audience attended McVicker's Theatre last night, to witness the reproduction of "Saratoga." The distribution of characters was the same as before, and no change was observable in the style of setting the play. The entertainment was, of course, excellent in both regards, and, the players entering into their various parts with a good deal of zest, the performance was enjoyed heartily by all present. "Saratoga" will be continued on the boards for the remainder of the week.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

An excellent bill was presented at Myers' minstrel theatre last evening, most of which was new, and all of which was highly entertaining. Besides a fine concert of vocal music, interspersed with the funniest of the jokes of Arlington and Cotton, there were the new acts, "The Fellow that Looks Like Me," "Vinegar Bitters," "Feats of Magic," "The Hottentots" and various miscellaneous ballads, dances, &c., all up to the usual standard of excellence.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The excellent reputation which preceded the first appearance of Mrs. Chanfrau in Chicago was attested by the attendance of a large and fine looking auditory at the Academy of Music last evening. For once the dramatic *avant courrier* brought a truthful message. The lady is certainly well worthy of the high position she has attained in Eastern theatricals, for, as a lady and an actress, there have been few in Chicago who have possessed stronger claims to public admiration and popularity. The announcement that she would make her initial *entree* in a new version of "East Lynne" was not calculated to create anticipations of particularly an enjoyable treat, and it must be owned that she took many chances in making the selection, for "East Lynne" has been wellnigh played to death, and it was difficult to believe that anything good might be tortured out of its hackneyed situations. Therefore, it should be noted as a curious fact, that Mrs. Chanfrau's version of the play is a downright success. It differs utterly from the other, and it differs vastly for the better. The elements of harrowing coarseness in the old version are wholly eliminated, and in their place the adapter has embodied a text really elegant in its literary excellence, together with a grouping of incidents so unlike those in the original as to claim for the drama a distinctive title. A tone of delicacy and refinement takes the place of the unwholesome sentiment upon which the old play is based, assisted by the almost total banishment of *Levison* from the plot, and culminating in the vindication of *Lady Isabel's* innocence of crime or dishonor. The *denouement*, though equally sad, is more satisfactory and more naturally reached, as, previous to the death, it includes the recognition, by the children and husband, of the suffering woman's purity of life. The performance was extremely lengthy, owing to the disadvantages under which it was given—chiefly the sudden resignation of Mr. Wilson, to whom the important part of *Dill* had been assigned. It was hastily assumed by Mr. Tayleure, the author of the play, and quite creditably rendered, though the gentleman lays no claims to proficiency as an actor. Of the cast in general much in commendation cannot be said. That Maynard should be given the *role* of *Archibald Carlyle* seems quite unaccountable, in view of the fact that the company embraces an actor so much better qualified, not to say more entitled, to assume it. The part was neither suitably dressed nor acted. Miss Waite, as *Barbara Hare*, and Miss Cappel, as *Cornelia*, were both excellent. Concerning Mrs. Chanfrau's rendition, we have only the time to say that, as a specimen of emotional acting, it was a model of force and naturalness. It happens, happily, that the character is more lady-like than that which we have been accustomed to in the leading *role* of "East Lynne," for, with her genuine dramatic power and highly cultivated art, and in addition to a beautiful face and superb stage presence, she allies a grace and refinement which must be native, for have we not seen actresses, far beyond her years and experience, who lack those shining qualities in some degree? No detail of excellence is sacrificed. It is not merely that she is fair of face and form, and graceful and refined. Her reading is as faultless as her features, and her interpretation of character no less admirable. With a correction of the many defects which, unfortunately, existed in last night's production of the play—the scenic appointments and stage-setting of which were extremely rich and elaborate—Mrs. Chanfrau's "East Lynne" will be found a treat indeed. Before she leaves we are to see her in "Dora" and "Christie Johnstone," in which her high reputation at the East have been mainly acquired.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

An old man named Joachim Abt, residing at No. 224 Second street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from the effects of an overdose of miserable whiskey. He was addicted to intoxication for several years, and it seems that his relatives have been expecting his death daily. They do not mourn his end very bitterly.

A boy named Thomas Bark, aged 10 years, residing at No. 72 West Indiana street, was knocked down by a horse, yesterday forenoon, while playing with some companions at the corner of Sangamon and Fourth streets. He was not very seriously injured. It is said that the accident might not have occured if Charles Gullachan, the man who was leading the horse, had devoted his entire attention to that business.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, G. Linneng, a workman employed in the Major Block, at the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, accidentally fell from the upper floor to the basement, and sustained injuries which render his recovery impossible. His skull is fractured in three places, and he is severely hurt internally. He resides at No. 107 Milwaukee avenue, is a single man, 29 years of age, and has no relatives in the city.

The Proposed Currency Reissue.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—At a meeting of business men at the Commercial Exchange to-day, concerning the proposed reissuance of $44,000,000 of legal tenders, resolutions were submitted to the effect that the business men of Philadelphia would indorse the continuance of Secretary Boutwell's policy in the purchase of bonds from time to time to relieve the money market. Resolutions were offered to the Committee that the next meeting be held at the call of the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

He Tells the Story of His Life—His Ex-Wife's Statements Contradicted.

A few weeks ago we gave a synopsis of the sensational lecture delivered in San Francisco by Joaquin Miller's ex-wife, "Minnie Myrtle." Miller has seized the opportunity afforded by the visit of a New York reporter to set himself right before the people, so far as he can, by explicit denials of the damaging statements made of him. The reporter finds the poet in one of the sky parlors of the Astor House, in New York, where he is temporarily stopping, and after recounting a desultory conversation which took place between them, he gives in detail the poet's views regarding his wife's lectures.

Reporter. Mr. Miller, I presume you have read your wife's lecture?

The Poet. Yes, I have read it, but I can say nothing about it. I have disputed nothing that she has said. I will dispute nothing, and will allow nobody to dispute any of her statements. Please say that. The relations between man and wife are so sacred, so holy, that I would be committing crime if I were to say anything against her. I will say nothing against her.

Reporter. I remember one statement in her lecture which is very funny. Speaking of your "poetic workshop," she said you always had a rhyming dictionary before you, and that a visitor could see the words: Ever clever, ever clover, fire desire, and so on, written on a page of foolscap. Is that true?

The Poet. I never saw a rhyming dictionary in my life. There may be such books, but I never saw one. Mrs. Miller knows very little about me, very little, indeed. I am sorry to say I study too little for words. I work with too great rapidity. See what I have been doing in the few days that I have been here. [He showed the reporter a mass of proof-sheets, and called his attention to the small number of corrections.]

Reporter. She said in her lecture that when you were a Judge in Grant County, Oregon, you used to have an immense Bible before you, and that when you heard footsteps you used to place it across your knees and assume a "perplexed legal scowl." Is that true?

The Poet (after some deliberation): I had a stormy race of men to rule over. We were 200 miles from the nearest outposts of civilization. It was a mining camp in the Blue Mountains of Oregon. I planned the whole settlement with my own hands. I directed the attention of the people to agriculture. I left them a prosperous people when I went away. You may say that the territory over which I presided was as large as the State of Massachusetts; 4,000 white men and 40,000 Indians. (Sadly) Yes, and these are my true friends; these are the true believers of Joaquin.

Reporter. But how about the legal scowl, Mr. Miller?

The Poet (laughing): Well, being a Judge, I suppose I had a legal scowl. As I said before, I had a stormy race of men to rule over. (Gravely) I am sorry that I should have to speak in answer to charges preferred against me by the woman that once was my wife. But this is America; this is New York. American journalism is a queer thing. America wants something she ought not to have. If I were to die *now* they would send fifty reporters to gloat over my death and to give a glowing and interesting account of my last moments. This is a strange country.

Reporter. Yes, it is. Is it true, Mr. Miller, that when you did not like your visitors you used to shiver and fill your stove with wood until it became red-hot, and until the unwelcome guests could endure it no longer?

The Poet (smiling). My nature is open and free. Of course, when a man comes and puts his hands on his knees, and assumes all the stiffness that he is capable of assuming, I am very glad to get rid of him. Nobody likes congenial society better than I do, but I cannot endure stiff, formal people.

Reporter. And when they did call on you, did you heat them out?

The Poet (laughing heartily). I froze them out. You see I did not want to freeze you out—I have shut the window.

Reporter. Thanks. Your wife said in her lecture that after the visitors were gone, you used to say to her, "that is the only way I can do; they would sit and talk for hours if I did not make it too warm for them?"

The Poet (laughing). Yes; I hate disagreeable people, and man has to resort to a great many ingenious expedients in life to get rid of them. As I said before, I had a stormy race of people to rule over. The bed of a Judge in Grant County, Oregon, is not always strewn with roses.

Reporter. Is it true that you, in imitation of Lord Byron, professed a horror of literary women, and that when Mrs. Miller asked you for any information you used to tell her that she had better not seek to know anything, and that she was more attractive to you as she was?

The Poet (laughing). What a strange idea! I think Mrs. Miller must have got this idea while I was in London. I never imitated Byron. My nature is not Byronic, and my poems are certainly as unlike those of Byron as they could possibly be. I have never written a "Childe Harold" or a "Don Juan."

Reporter. Is it true that you never liked to see her partake of much food because Byron "could not endure to see beauty eat beefsteak?"

The Poet. She had always as much as I had—more. If she had not all I should have liked to give her, it was because I did not have it and I could not give it to her.

Reporter. She says in her lecture that she went hungry until she became quite pale and interesting, when you went down to the classic shades of Oregon and made love to a bouncing Willamette girl who weighed 200 pounds. Do you confess the charge?

The Poet (laughing). I have no very distinct recollection about that. I may have gone down to the classic shades of Oregon, as she says, and made love to a girl who weighed 150 pounds, or to one who weighed 200 pounds, or to one who weighed 250 pounds. I don't remember her weight distinctly. She might have weighed less than 200 pounds, she might have weighed more.

Reporter. And did you ever refuse Mrs. Miller beefsteak?

The Poet (laughing). I can't say that I ever did. I shared with her whatever I had. She had always as much as I had—more. If she had no beefsteak then I had none.

Reporter. Is it true that after having long promised your little daughter Maud a present you sent her a chain and locket of brass worth twenty-five cents?

The Poet. I don't think it was brass. The locket was something like this locket (showing the reporter a small locket that was attached to his watch chain). Maud will get this locket as soon as she is old enough. It is very valuable, as you can see. Lady Charlotte Locker, the last of the Bruces, gave it to me when I was in London.

Reporter. In an interview with a reporter of the San Francisco *Morning Call* Mrs. Miller is represented as having said that you wrote your "Songs of the Sierras" in Grant County, Oregon.

The Poet. The statement is not correct. I do not know myself where I wrote them. I was roaming about for several years in the wilds of New Mexico, Nevada, and California, and while I was roaming among Indians and hunting the deer these poems were written. I could not say myself where I wrote them.

Reporter. Your wife said in that interview that you gained all your knowledge of prairie and tropics from reading.

The Poet. I crossed the plains when I was six months old, and have crossed them three times since. I have been in the Isthmus, in Peru, in Nicaragua—wandering all the time, except when I was Judge.

Reporter. Mrs. Miller said you assumed the name Joaquin out of admiration for Joaquin Murretta, the great bandit.

The Poet (smiling). I have never been a bandit. They called me Joaquin because I could ride fast horses, I presume.

Reporter. She said in that interview that you consider women silent angels?

The Poet (laughing heartily). Well, she certainly is not a silent angel.

Reporter. And that many, when you were married, said it would have been better if the bride were a corpse.

The Poet (laughing still). Yes, and the bridegroom, too, I think; (after a pause) that is, if she had given me every evening such a lecture—I mean a lecture like the one she delivered in public (bitterly)—if, instead of lecturing of me, she had lectured to me. The very idea makes me shudder.

Reporter. Is it true that you are not affectionate.

The Poet (after a brief silence). Affection is my greatest weakness. Heavens, if I could but get people to give up the love for money and make them love each other—make them love the glories of art and nature!

Reporter. I presume she meant that you did not like women.

The Poet. I love all human kind, all womankind. Women are the better half of the world. Man sails his ships for woman, he fights his battles for woman. Women move the world. How much I love all humankind, all womankind!

Reporter. Is it true you became lame only after having become famous, and merely because you wanted to imitate Byron's walk?

The Poet (taking a tremendous cane from a peg in the wall). This is the cane I have to carry. This leg is lame. I can walk without a cane, but at one time I had almost lost the use of this leg. As for my arm, look here. Put your finger in it. This is the hole through which the bullet passed. Here is the other hole through which it passed out. The hand is numb.

Reporter. Is it true that you have no love for children, not even your own?

The Poet. It almost breaks my heart to be away from my children, but still—as long as she deserves the name of woman—she has a right to her children, and so I have left them with her. I am never in a car when a boy offers me a paper but what I buy all his papers and give them back to him, or something of that sort. I love children.

Reporter. Is your Maud a pretty child?

The Poet. She is one of the most beautiful creatures on earth. I wish I could show you her picture. [He looked for it in his trunk, but finally abandoned his search.]

Reporter. Is Mrs. Miller handsome?

The Poet. Yes, she is beautiful. She is of a very poetic temperament, and when we first met she was the better writer of the two. She writes well yet, and may yet do something wonderful.

Here a chambermaid entered. Mr. Miller said: "Excuse me," and she left, with a smile.

The Poet. Poor creatures! poor creatures! These poor chambermaids all come to me and tell me their stories, the histories of their lives. This poor girl only gets $9 a month. I know them all. They all come to me and tell me of their sufferings. Poor creatures (sadly). This civilization is a monster.

Reporter. Mrs. Miller gives a very romantic account of your first meeting, of your coming on the famous spotted horse?

The Poet. Yes, I met her on the rim of the sea. I do not care to give you an extended account of my courtship. Her account will do for us both. She is in that business.

Reporter. How did you win her affection?

The Poet. She liked me for the wild life I had led. I was then famous as a soldier. I rode fast horses, I battled with the Mexicans and the Indians, and I lived in a somewhat romantic manner, ever shifting places. My fortune consisted of a pair of pistols and my horse. I had the reputation of being the best pistol shot on the Pacific slope.

Reporter. Do you intend ever to live again in Oregon?

The Poet (with enthusiasm). You may say, after I have seen New Orleans and the Holy Land, I shall return to an humble ranche in the Sierras. There I shall pitch my tent and spend my life in some lonely spot overhanging the Pacific Ocean.

Reporter. How soon will you do this?

The Poet. I shall have done with my journeying in a year, and when I am again amid the scenes of my childhood, I hope to see you again. Come; I will teach you to ride and to shoot. I will show you my brown women.

Reporter: One question more. Do you ever intend to marry again?

The Poet: Such a thought has not entered my mind. (Laughing.) No; in the words of Tennyson:

> I will take some savage woman, she shall rear my dusky race,
> Iron-jointed, supple-sinewed, they shall dive, and they shall run;
> Catch the wild goat by the hair, and hurl their lances in the sun;
> Whistle back the parrot's call, and leap the rainbows of the brooks,
> Not with blinded eyesight poring over miserable books.

Ocean Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 21.—The Manhattan has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 21.—The steamship Hammonia has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—The steamship Sarmatian has arrived.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 21.—The steamship Hibernian has arrived from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Arrived—Steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

MARRIED.

OTIS—KITCHEN—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1872, at St. Thomas' Church, New York, by the Rev. Thos. M. Peters, D. D., Ephraim Allen Otis, Esq., of Chicago, and Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. R. Kitchen, Esq., of New York city.

BROOKS—WILLARD—On Thursday, Oct. 17, at Trinity Church, Williamsport, Pa., by Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, Rev. Arthur Brooks, of Chicago, and Lizzie, daughter of the late W. W. Willard, Esq., of Williamsport.

Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

McMENEMY—At the residence of her father, 80 School street, Jeanie, aged 18, youngest daughter of Hugh McMenemy.

LE VAN—On Saturday, Oct. 19, at No. 315 West Tyler-st., Harry C. LeVan, aged 35 years.

McLANE—Oct. 19, George, youngest child of Charles O. and Edith McLane, aged 3 years and 8 months.

WINER—At Burke's Hotel, on the evening of the 21st October, twenty-three minutes to 11, of inflammation of the lungs, William D. Winer, in the 41st year of his age. Evening papers will please copy.

HOVEY—At 52 Langley-st., on Sunday morning, of typhoid fever, Frank Eugene Hovey, aged 18 years and 7 months.

Funeral at 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

A HALF INTEREST FOR SALE IN THE GREEN Willow House, 39 West Adams-st.; full up, 150 beds, comprising seven houses.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A STOCK (IN lots to suit) of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes; safe, pair of scales, stove, etc. Apply to C. P. CHASE, Wabash-av., corner South Water-st., between 10 and 12 a. m., or 3 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—$30—ONLY $10 CASH, AND $2 monthly, will buy a beautiful lot at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 West Madison-st.

LOST—A LIGHT OVERCOAT FROM MY BUGGY, on Wabash-av., this morning, Oct. 21, 1872. Finder please return to southwest corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

STRAYED—ONE BAY MARE, WITH WHITE STAR on forehead; one white foot; had on double harness; 8 years old, from 114 and 116 West Randolph-st. A liberal reward will be paid for her return. W. SALOMON.

TO RENT—A RESTAURANT, COMPLETELY furnished, in good locality. Inquire for particulars, at 321 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE ON FIRST floor, Wabash-av., between Lake and South Water-sts., and four upper stories fitted; one elegant basement and ... CHASE, HANFORD & CO., Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE your rooms in the new Honore Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Rooms furnished and unfurnished, single and en suite. Heated by steam and hot air, and in every way most desirable. Apply on fourth floor.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DISHWASHERS. APPLY at Manitou House, East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD STAIR BUILDERS; NONE but steady, good handrail moulders need apply. Good wages and steady employment to the right kind of men. Apply at 25 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A BOY AT EASTERN HOUSE, 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER WHO is also quick and correct in entering goods, and understands German. None but experienced ones giving references and former employment need address F 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN, GERMAN or Swedish girl, to do general housework, at 343 West Washington-st.

WOOD AND COAL YARD, WITH STABLE ROOM for three horses, and use of sawing-machine. 279 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HORSE, SUITABLE FOR AN EXpress wagon; must be cheap or no use calling. 279 West Madison-st.

WANTED—DOUBLE HARNESS, FOR BUGGY use, in exchange for lot at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 West Madison-st.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—A few delightful unfurnished rooms, with first-class board; house first-class; fine brick barn on premises. A delightful home for the winter. Terms reasonable. Day board also.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Boots and Shoes, HATS & CAPS, NOTIONS, &C. AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday morning, Oct. 22, at 9 1-2 o'clock, AT OUR SALESROOMS, 85 & 87 MARKET-ST.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.

CONDEMNED HOUSES AT AUCTION.

Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 9 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES.

All the buildings on blocks bounded by HALSTED, SANGAMON, CARROLL, and KINZIE-STS. The buildings must be moved off at once, as the land is to be used for railroad purposes. Terms CASH at time of sale.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

School Lands, Cicero.

On FRIDAY, October 25, at 11 a. m., on the premises, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, Lots 9 and 12 (containing two acres each) in the School Trustees' Subdivision of the north part of Sec. 16, T. 39, R. 13, situated on Hyman-av., near Harrison-st. Terms cash, with the privilege of borrowing from the School Fund the amount of the bid. A. G. LANE, Co. Supt. of Schools, 128 West Monroe-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Real Estate Sale 140 CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS AT AUCTION,

On Monday, Oct. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m., AT THE NEW OFFICE, No. 168 East Madison-st., near corner LaSalle.

These lots are located at the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-seventh-st. Hyde Park, midway between the Great South Parks and accessible by 20 Dummy Trains to and from the city each day. Only two blocks from the depot. Fine houses already built and occupied. Streets finely graded. Ground high and dry in every respect.

First-Class Property. Sale absolutely Without Reserve.

Terms only $50 cash, $10 in 6 months, balance $10 per year, with 8 per cent interest. Abstracts furnished.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Second Grand Auction Sale OF CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS! AND HANDSOME DWELLINGS AT HIGHLAND PARK,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 26, 1872, ON THE GROUNDS.

The Highland Park Building Company have decided to dispose of about 100 more of the lots belonging to the Company. These lots are located near the Highland Park depot. Also, they will sell the Hotel and grounds thereto. A special train of cars will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., at 11 a. m. ... Free tickets furnished to all who wish to attend the sale. TERMS—One-half cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. By order of the Highland Park Building Company.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Valuable North Side Property

Five Handsome Houses and Eight Lots 24x124, **AT AUCTION**

On Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 2 o'clock p. m., ON THE PREMISES.

These Houses front south on Webster-av., being Nos. 434, 436, 440, 442, & 444, between Lincoln-av. and Hurlbut-st., are nearly new and most desirable. Also, 3 vacant Lots, fronting on Webster-av.

Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years; interest 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

Velvet Ribbons, Lace Curtains, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FANCY KNIT GOODS, AND PAPER HANGINGS,

At Auction, this morning, at 9 1-2 a.m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

ESPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR CITY RETAIL SHOE DEALERS.

At our Regular WEDNESDAY'S AUCTION SALE of **BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.**

For Oct. 23, we shall offer, in addition to our regular catalogue of seasonable goods of all grades, the best assortment of FINE GOODS EVER SOLD in this market. The goods are in store, and will certainly be closed out. Sale at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Hats, Caps, Clothing, AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Also a Line of LACE CURTAINS and ARMY CLOTHING.

Another Attractive Auction Sale

A Large and well assorted line of **FANCY CHINA GOODS, TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, &C.,**

On Thursday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m.

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On Thursday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock, Special Sale of Elegant Household Furniture to close several Estate consignments. Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Kitchen Furniture, French Plate Mirrors, Camp Chairs ... Also two elegant Pianos. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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VOLUME 26.

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